

MAGISTRATOM.

THREE 4.48 96

SERMONS

preached before the Justices of  
Assize, at Bury-S.-Edmunds 88m 43c  
in the Countie of  
Suffolk:

With sacred Hymns upon the Gospels  
for the Hyemal quarter.

---

BY  
THO. STEPHENS.

---

CAMBRIDGE:

Printed by John Field, printer to the  
Universitie.

Anno Dom. 1661.

A



MAGISTRATUM  
THREE  
SERMONS

BY  
THOMAS HENRY

CAMBRIDGE  
Printed by John Field, printer to the  
University  
Cambridge 1861

A



To the right Honourable  
**FREDERICK**

Lord Cornwallis, Baron of Eye,  
Treasurer of his Majesties  
Household, and one of the  
most Honourable Privy  
Council.

My Noble Lord;

**H**is presumption of prefixing your  
Name to this piece, were unpar-  
donable, were it not unlawfull for  
me to appear abroad without your liverie,  
since I have had the honour to serve you in  
the Service of God, and to wait upon you  
to the Throne of Grace. The importu-  
nate desires of my obliging friends, hath  
made it thus publick. 'Tis weak and ten-  
der-eyed, and cannot well endure the sun:  
But your acceptance will create a worth.

## The Epistle

*We have seen and known an evil time, wherein the prudent kept silence, Amos 5. 13. An evil time indeed, wherein there was never more preaching, and never fewer sermons: For I cannot call illiterate seditious discourses by so honourable a name. It adds a lustre now, to your Lordships loyaltie and vertue, that you were then content to be under a cloud, when the sun it self could not break out. And blessed be God, that we had then a cloud for a covering. Blessed be God who gave such a shelter to our Moses and Aarons, at the Tabernacle of the Congregation, when the factious multitude were destroyed. Surely, the Glory of the Lord never more appeared, then in such an overshadowing. That cloud is now removed, and divides us from our enemies. It gives light to us, but to them a thick darkness. It is an earnest of the reestablishment of our decayed Church, that he gave us still a nail in the Temple, and suffered*

## Dedicatorie.

suffered a remnant to escape. If the Lord would kill us, he would not have received a sacrifice.

My Lord, The Levitical law commanded that the snuffers of the Sanctuary should be made of pure gold. There was never more need of snuffers: So many Thieves are gotten into the wike of the Churches Tapers, that they are well-near wasted; and the snuffers which should cleanse them, are so foul and bedrozzled, that they have rather extinguished their light, then cleared them. Some were made of gold indeed, but they were laid aside, and through disuse grown rusty. The temple-gates at Jerusalem were shut up, and it was inconsistent with the religion of many, to go up to worship at Dan and Bethel. If a desuetude of eighteen years have made this piece rough and unpolisht (although I could never pretend to the smoothness of Art;) I hope it will finde an easie pardon from your Lordship; who

The Epistle, &c.

know experimentally, that sighs and  
tears had in them the most persuasive  
Rhetorick, even then when our mounthes  
were stopped. God preserve you to enjoy  
that honour, for which you were reser-  
ved. So prays, my Lord,

Your Honours

most humble servant,

and

devoted Chaplain,

Tho. Stephens.

THE  
SPOILER SPOILED,  
THE  
FIRST  
SERMON.

Preached at the Assizes at S<sup>r</sup>.

*Edmunds Bury, September 10. 1660.*

At the request of *John Wyard Esq.* then  
High-Sheriff of the County  
of *Suffolk.*



CAMBRIDGE:

Printed by *John Field*, Printer to the  
Universitie. 1661.



THE  
STOOLER STOLLED

THE  
F I R S T

# SERMON

Preached at the Alms at S.  
Edmunds Church, September 10. 1660.  
At the request of John Wynn Esq. then  
High-steward of the County  
of Suffolk.



CAMBRIDGE.  
Printed by John Field, Printer to the  
University. 1661.

UNIV.  
COLLEGE  
LIB.  
OF THE MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK  
IS A I A A N B. 33. 1.

Wo to thee that spoilest, and thou wast not spoiled;  
and dealest treacherously, and they dealt not  
treacherously with thee: When thou shalt cease  
to spoil thou shalt be spoiled; and when thou  
shalt make an end to deal treacherously, they shall  
deal treacherously with thee.



Wo in the first word makes  
us willing to shift off the sin  
which brings that venge-  
ance. What! Thieves a-  
mongst our selves? God  
forbid. Out of the Camp  
of the Philistines, from the  
uncircumcised may come up spoilers perhaps,  
1 Sam. 13. 17. and let them tremble, (as ver.  
15. of the next chap. ) tremble with a great trem-  
bling, on God's name, they deserve it. But far  
be it from us to deal treacherously: We are true  
Israelites, in whom there is no guile: if we bor-  
row from the Egyptians golden earrings or brace-  
lets ( although with a purpose never to repay  
them ) it is at the worst but *fraus pia*, a warant-  
ed cheat, approved of by God: For that's the  
Devil's doctrine in opposition to St. Paul: to do  
evil to those which are enemies to the Holy Cause,  
and

and to rob and spoil them forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased: Thus after prostituting our conscience to injustice and rapine, we are ready with Solomons adulterous woman, to wipe our mouth, and say we have done no wickedness, Prov. 13, 20.

It is needless, I presume, to tell you why Isaiah was called the Evangelical Prophet; who through all his prophesies hath like another St. John prepared the way of the Lord, and made a straight path to advance his Kingdome: So that although first, and more immediately his writings were directed to the Jews, yet mediately they were to be diffused so far as God diffused his Church, and all were concerned in them, who hoped to have a Nail within the Temple, Dagon must be smitten down, wheresoever the Ark of God was to come: and these bucksters which deal treacherously, and money-changers which spoil and oppress, must be whipt out, that the King of Glory may enter in, So that although the Jews (which did too much delight in injury and oppression) were the first sharers in this war, yet all nations, that must expect the Lord, their judge, the Lord their Lawgiver, and the Lord their King (as in the 22, v. of this Chap.) must look for this distributive part of his justice and righteousness: And it is not onely at this day literally verified; in your Man-eating Cannibals, where he that breakfasts upon his brother in the morning, is made

## The Spoiler spoiled.

3

made afeast at supper for another: and your *Zobours* amongst men, your *irrational beathen*, (as I may call them) whose capacity of *Morall principles* can onely from hence be prov'd, because they are born with *natural concupiscence* to circumvent and plunder one another; But amongst your more civilized *Mahumetans* too, whose law pretends much to the golden rule of *Equity* of doing to another as they would be done unto themselves; and finde it indeed verified in a sence which they least desire, whilst the *Officers* of the State are made the *sponges* of the *Grandseignior*, who suck up the *moisture* of the people, till they be full and swoln, and fit to be squeezed themselves. As for us *Christians*, we have a law by which we must be judged; Nay, we have a double law: as well the *tenth Commandment*, which restrains us from thinking perversly, or covetousness in the heart, as the *eight* which forbids us to do perversly, or to spoil with the hand. Yet, God knows, we have liv'd to see iniquity established by another law, or at least that which hath pretended to it, if the *Oratours* rule be true, that *Βασιλευς τροπος* is *νομος* *ισχυροτατος*, that the sin of the ruler is a rule for the sinner; we have then a patent, a protection, for it; *Fusq; datum sceleris*; a law of the members (we may call it) rebelling against the law of the minde: By which law, religion hath been valued by the gain that hath been gotten by it, and the greatest honour hath been adjusted

adjusted to that *Saint*, that hath bound the *Kings* of the earth in the strongest chains; and the *Nobles* in the heaviest fetters of iron, *Psal.* 129. *ver.* 8. and they in the *Devils* *Calendar* have been printed with the *reddest* letters, who were deepest dyed in *blood*. Since then we have contracted part of the *guilt*, we must expect a share in the *vengeance*: *Non diligenti tela vibrentur manu*: God's thunderbolts cannot fall amiss: the *Thee* in the text, though it seems *personal*, yet it is *indefinite*: Every one concerned may expect *Nathans* particular application, *Thou art the man*; *Wo to thee that spoilest and thou wast not spoiled*, &c.

The words present us with mans *sin*, and God's *judgement*; Mans *unjust persecution*, and God's *just retribution*: They *spoil* others, there's the *sin*; They are *spoiled* of others: there's the *vengeance*. They *deal perversly*; there's the *fault*. They are *dealt perversly* with, there's their *punishment*. And all this time the *judgement* runs parallel to the *offence*: But now they differ; *gratis deliquerunt, ingratis delicta luent*: they *sin'd* *causlessly*, they *spoiled* others when they were not *spoiled*: but there is too great cause for the *punishment*, They shall be *spoiled* themselves because they *spoiled* others. Nay, they differ in the *end*, in the *event* too. God will have the last blow: *God can put a hook in their nose, and a bridle in their lips, and turn them back by the way*



way by which they came, Isa. 35. 29. *Desinent maledicere maledicti aut noscant*: They shall cease to spoil, and make an end of dealing treacherously: But when they can no longer *κακῶποιεῖν* do mischief, they shall begin *κακοπαθεῖν*, God will reckon with them for the mischief they have done. They shall then be spoiled: they shall then be dealt treacherously withall. The sin will be the better conceived, if you consider, first, the names that it is clothed withall; it is called *spoiling*, and *dealing treacherously*. Secondly, the *malitiousness* that accompanies it, in that it was acted without any provocation, it was against them that spoiled not, that dealt not treacherously. The judgement likewise hath two circumstances to aggravate it. First, the *unexpectedness* of it, vengeance wakes when they sleep secure, they shall cease when God arises to judgement. Secondly, the *certainty* of it they shall be spoiled, they shall be dealt perversly withall. *Vengeance is mine, I will repay it saith the Lord, Rom. 12. 19.* These are the parts of which I desire you to take a summary view; and first of the first: *Woe to thee that spoilest.*

The first term that clothes their sin is that of *spoiling*; which is all one with *plundering*: a word (God help us) of which we know the meaning too well. A thing that our *English laws* never dream'd of: for who could imagine that the sword of *oppression* and the sword of *authority* should ever be fitted to one scabbard: that

that the *Magistrate* that beareth not the sword in vain, hath either vainly worn the sword, which he durst not draw; or drawn it to be a terror to good works and not to evil: whilst loyalty onely made up a traitor; and the sincere practise of the establiſh'd religion, hath been onely branded for superstition, and prophaneness: Which watch-word once given, there's work enough for the spoiler then. The report of an Idol in Micah's house, (though raised on purpose by a poor hireling Levite,) is cause enough for the Danites to fall upon him, and to rife his house and to plunder him of his whole estate. This makes our Prophet, Chap. 21. 2. call it a grievous vision, when the treacherous dealer dealeth treacherously, and the spoiler spoileth: And how grievous this is, may best be discovered from the three companions of it, *Violence*, *Injury*, and *Rapine*.

First *Violence* seems to be a Sister twin, 'tis so often coupled with *spoil* in the holy Scripture: as God cries out to the Tyrannical usurpers over Israel, Ezech, 45. 9. remove violence and spoil, and take away your exactions from my people. For violence indeed is nothing else, but armed force that dares to act whatsoever it lists to fancy; and so properly belongs to those men in buff which are rib'd with iron. For we can too well remember, when the name of a Soldier was grown so terrible, that the news of a redcoat at the door, was enough to fright a man

out

out of his house and estate too. The surpris wittyly admires how one eye durst weep for the loss of another if a souldier beat it out. A souldier I say, who must onely be call'd to account before his *Bardiassus iudex*, before a Court Marshal for all his insolencies. Hereupon our Saviour gives this counsel, *Luk. 3. 14.* to the Souldiers that ask'd of him what their duty was, *Do no violence say he, and accuse no man falsely, but be content with your wages.* An unusual piece of religion this, for Souldiers to go to Christ for a word of Command, and as great boldness in him to bid them do no violence. Who dares call prosperous treason by any other name but vertue? who dares call Marshal violence by any thing but valour and courage? But these were Souldiers in Christ's School; they must do no violence. *Annona sua contenti sint, non de lachrymis provincialium vivant,* says *Papiscus*: Let them not oppress their quarters; and drink up the tears of the fatherless and the widow whom they plunder: should a poor woman of *Zarephath* meet such an one, as she did *Elijah* 1 King. and 17. it is not a morsel of bread would serve his turn; no, let her bake him a cake of her handfull of meal and cruse of oyl, though she and her son have nothing to eat, but die. And this makes *Feremy* threaten the people with Spoilers that come from the North, *Jer. 51. 43.* we all have felt those North-winds which have swept away all before them. But as  
after

after a storm, many times a gentler blast from the same climate, breaks the clouds and fans the air. God hath now brought good out of the North: he hath shewen a serene skie, and Charles's main most radiant there; the drums beat a Loyal march, and the noise of the trumpets, do no longer drown the law, but sound a triumph (as upon mount Sinai) this day at the promulgation of it. So that violence alone is not spoiling: there may be a good violence: heaven must be taken by violence, but violence mixt with injury; and that's the Second.

And thus the vulgar reads it, *ve tibi qui predaris*, wo to thee who makest a prey of others: a proper Metaphor, fetch'd from those Beasts of prey, which leave nothing unworried which they can master: Not a fearful Hare, nor an innocent Lamb, which can escape their ravenous appetites. That fore-quoted place (*Luk. 3. 14. accuse no man falsely*) hath more in it, in the Original: *μη συκοφαντιστας*, come not with your blandishments or flattering insinuations, to prepossess the Judges ears; The Scholiast says, the word came from the practise of presenting a basket of figs to the *συκοφάγοι* καίτοι the gift-devouring Judges, as Hesiod calls them: and a Magistrate thus prejudging a person to be criminal, leaves him fit to be spoiled: Hence St. Barnard says, the false unjust accuser carries the Devil in his tongue, the receiver in his ear: No such sure

sure way to rob *Naboth* of his Vineyard, as for false witnesses to accuse him, that he hath blasphemed God and the King. Blasphemed God ! O impious wretch ! away with him ; such a man is not fit to live upon the earth : *Cursed be he that doth the work of the Lord negligently.* And the King ! that's treason ; if thou let this man go thou art not *Cesars* friend : Hereupon *Luther* makes the slanderer the greatest offender against the second Table ; for whereas the thief sends one soul to the Devil, and the adulterer two, he is *ter homicida*, at one thrust he stabs three ; himself, the party to whom, the party of whom he tells the tale : But this injury of the tongue is nothing comparable to that of the hand, if it did not make way for it. For thus have we found by too sad experience, that once voyce a man to be a *Malignant*, the Courts of justice have been obstructed against him, and the benefit of the law denied him, he is exposed to *Kites* and *Vultures*, he is fleec'd to the very bones : and thus the second brings in the third ; *Injury* makes way for *Rapine* :

And now I do heartily wish, that the *Harpy's* were onely a *Poetical brood* which built their nests in the *Poets fictions*. *Tristius haud illis monstrum---* should I give you the description of them from the *Poets*, you would believe you had seen their walking pictures : They are fancied to be *Virgins* in that they are *barren*, because



goods so gotten descend seldome to posterity, when they cease to spoil they shall be spoiled says the text: they have wings to fly, and that swift in extorting, witness those prodigious sums raised in one Harpie's time, more then in all the reigns of the Kings from the Conquest to his days: they are covered with plumes for cloaking of their prey: they have the talons of Vultures from gripping and fast holding of their ill got riches. And hath not our age seen some of these think you? what think ye of Solomons sinners? Prov. I. 11. which say, come, let us lay wait for blood: let us lurk privily for the innocent without cause, Let us swallow them up alive as the grave, and whole (root and branch) as those that go down into the pit; we shall finde all precious substance, we shall fill our houses with spoil. Have you seen none of these? What think you of Elijah's spoilers? 1 Kin. 21. who have killed, and also taken possession, have you seen none of these? What think you of Jacob's sons? Gen. 34. which spoil the whole city of the Shechemites upon a pretence of introducing religion there: have you seen none of these? What think you of Jeremie's spoilers? Jer. 12. 12. which are come upon all the high places; they have defiled the Sanctuary of God, and broken down the carved work thereof with axes and hammers: nay (pardon great God the irreverence) they have used the Temple as Jehu did the house of Baal, and made a draught house

house of it unto this day. Have ye seen none of these in a word, what think ye of our Saviours spoilers? Mat. 23. 14. Scribes and Pharisees hypocrites, who under a pretence of long prayers devour whole widows houses: who from Pharisees turn Publicans, and instead of tithing Mint or Rue, decimate or sequester whole estates; which makes that of Zeno most true πάντες τελῶναι πάντες εἰσιν ἀρπαγες. All Publicans are rapacious. And if the Law Books say true, that the word Fellow comes from fell or cruel, we may conclude them the greatest Fellows of all, for they have been the fiercest spoilers of all others: And now you would think here were matter enough for an Endictment against them, but this is but the first branch of it, that they are spoilers; there is another yet behind, they are treacherous dealers.

We have seen them hitherto as raging Lions, behold them now as subtle Dragons watching for their prey: And this likewise in a threefold respect. First, in their pretending false fears, and punishing others for them: Secondly, in their fomenting real dangers, and imputing them to others. Thirdly, in their assigning others for causes of that which they know arises from another hand. For the first of these, I know it is a judgement upon Tyranny, that it is never secure from jealousies and suspicions. the wicked feareth where no fear is, Psal 14. 5. . Nero su-

spects his own shadow for harbouring his mothers Ghost: yet oftentimes it happens, that great dangers are pretended, that the blame may fall on them who are mark'd out for sacrifice: Thus *Richard* (our third shall I say? or) our first usurper imputes his natural mishapen withered arm, to the sorcery of such as he had devoted to execution. *Jehu* knew himself to be established King over *Israel*, he was proclaimed by the Soldiers, acknowledged by the people: he had slain *Foram*, his lawfull Sovereign: he had by a cunning hypocrisie cheated the people into a great opinion of his zeal: yet by a fine reach of policy a letter must be sent to *Samaria* to perswade the Elders of *Israel* to set up the best of their Masters Sons upon his Throne, and fight for him, 2 King. 10. 3. he knew he had the City already at his devotion by the terror he had cast upon them: But by this means he obtained a noble present, the heads of *Ahabs* seventy sons were sent in baskets to him. Thus the *Lapwing* flutters most, and cries the lowdest to cheat the traveller when she is farthest from indangering her nest. *Potiphars* wife had too great trial of *Josephs* honesty, yet he must be accused as an *Hebrew* brought in to mock her: And thus *Daniel*, faithfull, religious, loyal *Daniel*, upon a pretence of disobeying the Kings decree, must be thrown into the Lion den. But secondly, they sometimes contrive and foment real plots and dangers to punish or

ther

thers for them: Thus that monster of man-  
kinde Nero sets the City of Rome on fire, whilst  
he sits in his Tower, and makes musick to the  
dancing flames, singing there his *antheus*, *Tar*,  
whilst many thousand *Christians* are condemned  
to tortures for being the Incend iaries: And this  
was a good mans, even *Josephs* policy too, who  
secretly conveys the price of the corn and his  
own *divining cup* withall, into his *brethrens*  
sacks mouths, that he might have the iuster  
pretence to *secure* their persons for spies of the  
land: And this made *David* so often, and so  
sincerely pray for the clearing up of his *inte-*  
*grity*; not that he suspected the *integrity* of his  
own heart, for he was a man after Gods heart,  
and so could not *deal treacherously*: but *Saul* had  
suggested false insinuations of him. He had laia  
to his charge things that he knew not; they devised  
deceitfull matters against him that was quiet in the  
Land. I am loath to preach *Matchiavil* in the  
pulpit: It is truly said of the old *Satyrist*s, that  
they whipp'd the vices of the times so naked,  
that they made sport to *lascivious eyes* to be-  
hold them. I should be loth in the unmasking  
the designs of *Tyrants*, to set a copy to any, al-  
though of an inferior rank, to write by: Yet it is  
too well known that nothing so much advances  
the purposes of *usurpers*, as *plots* ingeniously  
contrived by themselves, and as fortunately dis-  
covered when their counsels are ripened for

them. For by this means they raise the reputation of their own sagacity and making diligence, and evermore weaken the power of the adverse party, some of which must fall victims to their wit and industry. But how prosperous soever such counsels are for a time, Christianity warrants us not for such dark-lanthorn Stratagems.

But the third and last fallacy of these treacherous dealers is their *non causa pro causa*, the assigning the cause of their mischiefs to them who are most unconcern'd and innocent. If a Lamb be drinking at a stream though much below the Wolf, it is occasion enough to worry him, and to pretend that he hath soil'd the waters. When Ahab's cruelty, and Jezebel's sorcery had begot a famine in the fruitfull Land of Canaan, and that Countrey felt an ebb, which before had flowed with milk and honey, the blood of the Lords prophets which were slain is quite forgotten, and the abominations of the Zidonians, Baals Idolatry, not reflected on; but the blame of all must rest upon Elijah, that its he that troubles Israel. Herodotus tells us of a foolish people of Mauritania which yearly go out to curse the Sun, with a great solemnity, because he raves their naked bodies: Thus when jealousies and fears have laid us naked to all the mischiefs of base suspicion: when ingratitude and rebellion have stain'd our souls as black as the sins, the furies that



that harbour in them; we have gone out to curse the *Sun*, and make the blessed influence of his heat and light the cause of all our grievances. But there is no Nation (except our own) hath given more pregnant instances of this than the *Israelites*, whose ingratitude this way made the very quails their meat, stink between their teeth, and named the waters they drank of, *bitterness*, from their murmuring. Sometimes *Corah* and his *seditions Elders* shall quarrel at *Aarons* the *High Priest's* preheminance, upon a pretence of holiness; they are as good as he, why lifts he up himself above the people of the Lord? And if *Moses* the civil Magistrate steps in to his rescue, there is Tyranny straight clapt in his teeth; He goes about to make himself a Lord over them. Straight after this, two hundred and fifty assembly-men, shall dare challenge a share in holy administrations, and offer incense on their unhallowed censers: And when God shall make a miraculous discrimination between his anointed and those that rebel against them; by not suffering them to dy, who did not deserve to live; but opening the mouth of the earth, he shall let some of them down quick to hell, whilst he rains down Hell from Heaven, consuming fire upon the rest, the very next day *Moses* and *Aaron* shall be challenged for it that they have murdered the people of the Lord: even that very people, that perished in their rebellion: This be-

gets a new plague ; when these whom they accuse for their *murderers* must be their *deliverers* again, for *there is wrath gone out against them from the Lord* ; whilst a cloud covers *Moses and Aaron* at the *Tabernacle of the Congregation*. Yet in the very next story, they are no sooner pinch'd with a little drought, but they fall a chiding their *governours* again as the cause of all, 'tis *they have brought them up to perish in the wilderness* : But what says *Moses* ? *Hearken, O ye Rebels ! why murmur ye against the Lord ? ye are gathered together against the Lord, and what are we that you murmur against us ?* And have not our eyes, beloved, seen all this acted ? Hath not the *prehemineny* of our *Aarons* been questioned by a pretended godly party ? Hath not our *Moses* been accused of *Tyranny*, because he stood up to vindicate them ? Nay hath not our *Moses* been arraigned for *murdering* of them that perished in their *rebellion* ? Hath not every unsuccessful adventure, every dear year, every deluge or drought, been imputed to him and his party ? Hath there been any *thunder or rain in wheat-harvest*, which hath not been charged upon that great wickedness of asking a *King* ? But *hearken Oh ye rebels ! 'tis Gods Ordinances* you despise, in trampling upon *Aaron* : *Hearken Oh ye rebels ! 'tis Gods Sovereignty* you refuse, in resisting *Moses* : *Hearken Oh ye rebels ! 'tis God himself* whom you *arraign*, in challenging his

his *Magistrate* with the blood of them that perished in their rebellion: Thus have they committed falsehood, the thief cometh in, and the troop of robbers spoileth without, *Hos. 7. 1.* and they have dealt treacherously against the Lord: And this is the second aggravation of their sin; they deal treacherously.

The last and chiefest remains: this sin was acted without any just provocation: They spoiled when they were not spoiled, they dealt treacherously when they were not dealt treacherously withall, without any just provocation, I say: For against unreasonable fears and jealousies, there can be no security. Historians tell us of the time when the *Romanes* might not whisper together in the streets, least their breath should be accused to be rebellious: I am sure we have known when our very prayers have been suspected of sin. When *Hannahs* prayers were muttered in the *Temple*, *Eli* supposed she had been drunken: But alas the *Temple* hath been shut up against us and our worship, as it was in *Jeroboam's* days; and if we met in private, to whisper our devotions, some *Sanballats* and *Geshams* would be ready to inform, that we met together to rebell. Thus have they devised deceitful matters against them that were quiet in the land: And quiet they are upon a double account, First they cannot. Secondly they will not retaliate injuries.

First, I say they cannot: For what teeth and claws

*claws hath a Lamb to encounter with a Wolf? What beak or talons hath a Dove to grapple with a Vulture? God does many times disarm his people of all outward help, and leave them onely the spiritual weapons of prayers and tears to encounter with their enemies: and this is to make trial what these dare do, and what those can suffer. Sad was it with Israel in the days of Saul, they had neither sword nor spear amongst them, nor yet a Smith to make them any 1 Sam. 13. they were forced to set their weapons on the grindlestones of the Philistines: And this was their case before, in the days of Deborah; not a shield nor a spear seen among forty thousand: I finde Peter indeed at one time drawing his sword in his Masters quarrel, Mat. 26. 52. but instead of a Souldiers pay, he meets with a sharp reproof: Put up thy sword into its sheath, for they that draw the sword shall perish with the sword: not that it is unlawful to defend our selves; or to take up arms, under the command of a just authority: For our Saviours command, Mat. 5. 39. (Resist not evil) bids us not open our doors to plunderers, or expose our lives or estates to treacherous dealers: the word ἀντιστάω (as our learned Paraphraser observes) is all one with ἀντισταλέω ὅτι which signifies to wage war and fly to arms: so that to secure our selves we must not make a violent resistance: Patience at present, and depending on Gods providence for the future  
 does*

does much better become a *Christian*: which *S<sup>t</sup>. James* his *just man* makes good in practice, *Jam. 5. 6.* they did ~~condemn~~ *condemn* him, there's ~~treacherous dealing~~ *treacherous dealing*: and ~~kill~~ *kill* him, there's *spoiling*: But he ~~is not~~ *is not* he sets not himself in battle array against them, *non lesi vicem refert*, says *Terullian* he spoils not again. I finde indeed a young *Levite* of *Bethlem* *Juda* among the children of *Dan* appointed with their weapons of war, and plundering his master *Micah*, *Judg. 18.* But withall you will finde he was but an *hireling*, and a *Priest*, of *Micha's* own consecrating. As for those hot headed *Clergymen* who formerly have beaten their *pulpit drums*, and marched before their *Saints* militant into the field, they look more like *Judas* amongst the *Priests* and *Elders* with *swords* and *staves* to betray *Jesus*, then his *Disciples* which took up the cross and followed him: 'Twas *Baals Priests* that rent and cut themselves, *Elijah* was of a calmer temper, and imitated the Lord God whose prophet he was; who came in a still small voice: not in fire, not in an earthquake, not in thunder:

But secondly, *Christians* if they had a power, have no will to retaliate injuries; to spoil others, or deal perversly. Their office is *euageli-  
zēs diōkonas* *Rom. 12. 14.* to speak well of their persecutors; and if they be plundered of their cloak, to give their coat too, rather then to  
avenge



avenge themselves and *καὶ ἀποδοῦναι*,  
 to repay evil for evil: It is carnal policy to give  
 our enemies the first blow, and to strike home  
 too, to make him sure from giving of a second.  
 But it is *Christian piety*, to turn the left cheek to  
 him that strikes us upon the right, to cloath our  
 plunderers, and to feed our persecutors: Cour-  
 tise is the most generous and noble revenge:  
 For this *heaps coals of fire upon their heads*. S<sup>c</sup>.  
*Austin* interprets the place *Metaphorically* from  
 the *Chymical* practise of *melting* metals: which  
 cannot be done by fire put under the *crucible* but  
 by laying live coals upon it, and that dissolves  
 the hardest metal: So these courteous returns of  
 kindness are the most prudent method of over-  
 coming our enemies, and *melting* them into  
 compassionate tears, be they never so *hard-*  
*hearted*: This was *Daniels* language in the *Lions*  
*den*, *O King, live for ever!* This was *Stephens*  
 before he fell a sleep, *Lord lay not this sin to their*  
*charge*: Nay this was the language of the Lord  
 of life when he was put to death by wicked  
 hands: *Father forgive them they know not what*  
*they do*: Would you have a large comment up-  
 on this? Oh! think upon those holy medita-  
 tions of that blessed *Martyr*, and now triumphant  
 S<sup>c</sup>. *King Charles* the first in the 28. ch. of his  
*ἐκὼν βασιλεὺς* and if thou beest not all marble, it  
 will thaw thee into tears: *My comfort is* (saith  
 he) *that God gives me the honour, not onely to imi-*  
 tate

rate his example in suffering for righteousness (though obscured by the foulest charges of tyranny and injustice) but also that charity which is the noblest revenge upon, and victory over my destroyers, by which I thank God I can both forgive and pray for them, that God would not impute my blood to them, further then to convince them, what need they have of Christs blood to wash their souls from the guilt of shedding mine? And would you hear how he prayed for them? indeed can you hear it, without being drown'd in passion? Thou O Lord (saith he) madest thy son a Saviour to many that crucified him, while at once he suffered violently by them, and yet willingly for them. Oh let the voice of his blood be heard for my murtherers lowder then the cry of mine against them. Oh deal not with them as blood-thirsty-men, but overcome their cruelty with thy compassion and my charity: And when thou makest inquisition for my blood, O sprinkle their polluted, yet penitent souls with the blood of thy son, that thy destroying Angel may pass over them. Though they think my kingdoms on earth too little to entertain at once both them and me, yet let the capacious Kingdom of thy infinite mercy at last receive both me and mine enemies. I can speak, and you can hear no more: If it be truly thought that S<sup>c</sup>. Stephens prayer at his Martyrdome conduced to the Conversion of Paul, then one of his persecutors, how can we doubt but these devout effusions of the soul of  
our

our dying *Soveraign* hath been an happy means to reduce his most Malignant enemies to a sense of their *duty* and *allegiance*, and hath had a blessed influence upon our gracious *Lord and Master* the *Kings* most excellent Majesty in those mercifull condescensions of his, by which he hath shewed himself more carefull of his *subjects security* then of his own *establishment*: And this is the last aggravation of the sin of the *spoilers*, they exercised their unjust *oppression* when they were not *spoiled*, when they were not dealt treacherously withall.

But *raro antecedentem scelestum deseruit pede pœna claudo*, if sin goes before, vengeance seldom halts behinde, Which is the second part: *Their punishment*. In which I shall be very brief here, reserving *plunderers* to their most just retribution hereafter: And here first I observed the *unexpectedness* of the judgement, it comes when they are most *secure*, when they *cease*, then God begins. Secondly, the *certainty*; they shall be *spoiled*. First, they shall *cease to spoil*, they shall *make an end to deal treacherously*, for either they will be satiated with their *extortions*, or when they are run out to the end of the line, God will put a hook in their nostrils, and pull them back: First, I say they will be satiated with their *plunder*. For although *rapine* be one of the *Horseleeches* daughters, that is always crying out *Give, Give*, or *taking* rather where we do not

give:

give: Yet the *Horseleech* will fall off, when it is  
*plena cruoris* when it hath suck'd his fill, and is  
 full of blood: They will be tired with *David's*  
*grinning Dogs* in running to and fro, and going  
 about the city, and desirous at last to sit still and  
 make merry with their *mammon* of iniquity, sing-  
 ing the *gluttons requiem* to themselves, *Soul*  
*take thine ease, thou hast goods laid up for many*  
*years*: As when a Lion breaks into a flock of  
 sheep, after he hath pamper'd himself with their  
 blood, and is now glutted, *modis in cadibus astat*  
*ager hians victusq; cibus*--- he stands panting,  
 tired, yawning, lashing the air with his tail, and  
 licking their worried fleeces. Thus *Holofernes*  
 (which executes his *Commission* to the full, of  
 sparing and giving quarter to none, but putting  
 all to the slaughter, and spoiling them where-  
 soever he comes, and thinking it too little to  
 rage against the people, unless he blaspheme their  
 God too. Shall their God defend them, says he?  
 for who is God but *Nebuchodonosor*? whilst *Be-*  
*thulia* is ready to faint for want of water, and the  
 governours are resolved within five days to sur-  
 render it: He satiated with the glory of his for-  
 mer achievements, and delighted in the sweet-  
 ness of *Judith's* company, gives up himself to  
 caressing and excess, and strives to kindle his  
 lust with wine, in which he quench'd his valour;  
 sleeping securely on his bed of pleasure, where  
 he acted a *Prologue* to his own tragedy, the eternal  
 sleep

*sleep* of death that presently seized upon him. *Judith* takes away his head, and with it the hearts of all his army. Thus *Tydeus* having overcome the fifty *Thebanes*, and now triumphing in their spoil sends *Meon* home untouched, not out of pity but necessity; for now *lassus ferit praeordia sanguis*, he was tyred with conquering. For indeed this ceasing of Tyrants from the spoil, is as much removed from mercy as a gluttons fast is from religion, who being lately surfeited can eat no more. Our Saviour tells us of *Wolves* which should come in *sheeps* clothing, the *nota Vellera*, the habits of old prophets; perhaps this clothing is put on that they might ravin with the more security: they are *Wolves* still, and therefore he bids us to beware of them: And yet its possible that they may be so wearied out with worrying, that with the cloathing they may for a time put on mildness, and the gentleness of the *sheep* too. Those very Prophets that have preached up blood and murther, and encouraged every man to be up and doing and to sanctifie himself that very day on his brother, where if any shewed pity he did the work of the Lord negligently; seeing the shepherd coming with his guard of dogs that can hunt and worry them, will presently put off the *Wolf* and put on the *sheep*, and cry up tenderness and moderation with the foremost.

But Secondly, God can put an hook in their nostrils



*strils* as he did to Sennacherib, 2 King, 19. 28, and turn them back the way they came: He that setteth bounds to the Sea that it shall not pass, can still the raging of the waters & the madness of the people. *Fezabel* had thought shee had made clear work in destroying the Prophets of the Lord, and believed *Elijah* was left alone, whose life shee sought to take away; yet he found many thousands, partners enough to seize upon Baals prophets, and bring them down to the Brook Kishon, and slay them there. For thus it fares with the Church, as sometimes it did in old Ely's days that the lamp of God is ready to go out in the temple of the Lord. Yet even then, when our fears are highest, and our enemies hopes most pregnant, that because the seers are grown dim sighted and there is not one prophet more (as David complains) succession must needs fail, and holy orders with it, even then I say, God will raise up some Samuel to succeed in the ministration. The Church of God shall sometimes rest in the desolate valleys and in the holes of the rocks and upon thorns, and upon bushes as it was prophesied, Isa. 7. 19. Yet even in those valleys of Achor God will open a door of hope: the holes shee creeps into, are the places of her defence, the munition of rocks, even the rock of her salvation; and those thorns shall bear grapes, and thistles, figs. When was the light of Israel nearer quenching then in blinde Samsons days? His Dalilah (which had long  
C been

been a *pearl* in his eyes) had now put them out: and with his sight he had lost his *strength* too, his *strength* of annoying the *Philistins*; although they thought he had an *horses strength* still; for they brought him down to *Gaza* to grinde in the prison house. It was now *Dagons holiday*, for it was he which had delivered their *enemie* into their hands: and to make the *Jubilee* more solemn, *Samson* must be brought out to make sport before them. But *God* on a suddain renews his *strength* as the *strength* of an *Eagle*, he bows himself upon the pillars of the house, and left none alive to be spectators of their *Tragedy*. And this is according to *Ezra's* prayer, *Ezr. 9. 8.* That *God* would leave us a remnant to escape and give us a nail in his holy place and lighten our eyes and give us a little reviving in our bondage. Thus shall the spoil cease.

But secondly, they shall be spoiled, there's the certainty of the judgement *ἐπεὶ ἂντιμον ἡμᾶς* the day of retribution comes, when these rods worn out to the stumps shall be thrown into the fire: For if judgement begin at the house of *God* what shall the end of those be which obey not the Gospel? When *Herod* after many other acts of *Tyrannical* persecution, had slain *James*, and imprisoned *Peter*, his wickedness seemed very prosperous: the *Jews* were pleased: his enemies of *Tyre* and *Sidon* affrighted into terms, the people applaud and deifie him. But mark the event: *Gods* pay

is still behind: The vilest creatures shall be his executioners, and lice shall anticipate the grave and devour him whilst he is alive: Insomuch that he that lived like a *beast*, may not die like a *man*, to teach the multitude what a rotten, stinking, mortal God they had adored. Thus plenteously God rewardeth the proud doer, *Psal.* 31. 23. Memorable is that story of *Cepio* the Roman Consul at the siege of *Tolouse*, *ubi nec fanis parcitum est nec profanis*, the gold of the temple could not take Sanctuary to secure it from their sacrilegious fingers; all things sacred and common were lawfull plunder: But although they had taken earnest out of the Churches wealth, Gods pay is still behind. Of that numerous and well appointed army, *Historians* say not one escaped but perished by some miserable and eminent calamity. Go ask rich *Crassus* how plenteously he was rewarded, after he had pillaged and spoiled the *Parthians*, he had his belly full of molten gold poured down his throat. Some foolish voluptuaries we know there are which love to revel and riot with their *Mammon* of iniquity, & *Diis fruuntur iratis*, but think not of the reckoning that is behind, but God will one day give them in a bill with their severall *Items*. Item for so many *Orphans* tears, that were robb'd by thee. Item for so many *widows* houses, that were devoted by thee. Item for so many *Naboth's vineyards*, that were falsly accused by thee. Item for

so many *loyall traitors estates* that were sequestred by thee. *Item* for so many *Church-revenues* that were swallowed by thee. *Item* for so many *dead mens monuments* that have been defaced by thee: the *brass* of which may serve like the *brassen censers* of *Corah's confederates* to make broad plates for a covering to the *Altar*, to be a *memorial* to after ages to do so wickedly no more: This plentiful reward of God, was that *hand-writing* on the wall w<sup>ch</sup> changed *Belsazzars countenance*, and loosened the joints of his loins, and made his knees smite one against another, when he was carowing in the plundered vessels of the Temple. This, this is that which will one day make *spoilers* hide themselves. *Sylvásq; & sicubi concava furtim saxa petent*, desire the rocks to fall upon them, and the hills to cover them from the presence of the judge, with his *plenteous reward* in his hand: If *a go you cursed* was the reward of them that *cloathed not the naked, fed not the hungry, lodged not the exile, visited not the prisoner*, surely he will rain *snare, fire and brimstone* and a *horrible tempest* shall be the portion of their cup that make *naked* the cloathed, and eat the bread out of the mouthes of the hungry, that cast in prison those that the law makes freer then themselves, that eject out of their possessions such as comply not with their *fanaticall* designes. Did he stand speechless, that came in without a *wedding garment*.

ment? What wilt thou answer, that appearest in a *plundered garment*? Did he lose his eternall inheritance that would not sell all that he had and give to the poor? where shall the lot of thy eternall inheritance fall, who by thy unjust *extortion* hast forc'd all that he hath from the poor? *Princes* we see have gone on foot when *servants* have ridden on horse back: But in the day of *Gods retribution* they shall need no horses, when they are hurried quick to hell. Then thou *spoiler* shalt be drest up in flames, and thou *deceitfull dealer* shalt have none to cheat withall. Thy *false weights* will betray thee; thy *secret confederacies* will betray thee; thy *midnight murders* will betray thee; thy *unrighteous Mammon* will betray thee; thy own conscience will betray thee. Thy *hidden works of darkness* will then be manifested. Thy *methods of deceit* will then be analyzed. Thy *bloody characters* will then be unciphered: thou shalt be unplumed of all thy spoils and stripp'd of all thy feathers, whilst thy riches take wings and fly away. For when thou ceasest to spoil thou shalt be spoiled, and when thou shalt make an end to deal treacherously they shall deal treacherously by thee.

I had now done with the text, if the occasion of this days solemnity did not lead me farther: And yet I will not imitate some, in spending so much time, to teach others their duty as to



forget mine own. Yet reverend Sages, give me leave to put you in minde that you sit here in a double capacity: you are *men* before God, but you are *Gods* before *men*. And these two capacities answer the two parts of the text, in which you will be concerned: As you are *men* beware the sin: as you are *Gods* inflict the punishment. As you are *men* first, take heed of *spoiling*: My *Lords*, let not the height of your *places* put you in hopes of the indemnity of your *persons* in any actions of *violence* and *injustice*, *Tanto conspectius*: The fairest mark is easiest seen and most shot at. A judge is *ῥῶμῃ ἐμὲ λυγρός* a *living law*, and hath his denomination from *justice*, *Judex qui jus dicit*: Let him never keep his name if he leave the *Etymology*. It was a bitter *Sarcasme* in *Democrates* who seeing a *felon* led to the *tribunal* laugh'd at the poor *Caitiff*, for being a *petty thief* and stealing trifles: hadst thou stooped at noble *quarries*, says he, and appeared glorious in thy *spoils*, thou mightest have fill'd a place on the *bench* now, when thou standest trembling at the *bar*. We have lived I confess, to see the day, when *Justice* had broke her *Scales* and melted the mettle of them to make her *sword* the longer: With which she stood arm'd so like her sister *Valour*, both clad in *buff* that they were too often mistaken one for the other. Or if she put on *scarlet*; it was but *scarlet dyed in blood*: *Voracious scarlet*, which begets

begets a proverb in *Athenaus* λιγνότερα τὰν πορφυράν. scarlet which partakes of the nature of that animal of which the dye is made, quod quicquid nactum fuit retinet ac devorat, which devours and spoils all that comes within its clutches: which puts another sence upon that old sentence, *Summum jus summa est injuria*, the high Courts of justice are Courts of high injustice. But such Judges have been overthrown in stony places. *Pf. 141. 6.* Places which have been rugged to ride in, and hard to fall in. Nay, some of them have feared to be overthrown by storming as *Susannas Elders* were. That God who by his Almighty power hath called light out of darkness, and raised this beautifull and orderly form of government, out of our Chaos of confusion, hath restored our Judges as at the first and our counsellours as at the beginning: And such you are my Lords, as besides the judgement of charity (which bids us hope the best of all) I have reason to believe, may boldly make *Samuel's* challenge, *Samuel's*, the first itinerant Judge that ever went a circuit. *Whose Ox have I taken, or whose Ass have I taken? or whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed? or of whose hands have I received any bribe to blinde mine eyes therewith? 1 Sam. 12. vver. 3.* And yet, I beseech you, let me put you in minde of *Jethro's* qualifications, for *Moses* Judges, *Exod. 18. 21.* who besides their ability to know the law, and their fear of the Lord to

*practise* what they do *knew*, must be *men of truth* too. And my text denounces a wo not onely against open *spoilers* but against *treacherous dealers* too. Take heed of *varying the hands* ( as old *Jacob* did once at Gods command ) and laying the *right hand* of blessing upon the *wrong* person: Justice 'tis true is painted *blinde* as *Isaac* was, but it is not therefore that it should judge by the touch as he did: What skill is it to hood-wink the *eyes* where there are *oculate manus* ( in the *Comicks* language ) *quick-sighted hands, quæ credunt quod vident*: believe no more then they see or feel: A *gift* ( says the wise man ) *blindeth the eyes*: But if *justice* be thus *blinded*, it will have its reward in the land of *darkness*. And yet although *justice* be *blinde*, not to distinguish between party and party; it must not be *deaf* too, to neglect the *cry* of the poor: Either cease to be a *King* or do me right, says the bold *Petitioner* to the *Persian Monarch*. Oh my Lords, Let not the *cries* of the *oppressed* reach heaven before you, least it bar your entrance there. When *Philip* fate sleeping on the *bench* whilst a false judgement passed in the *Court* he was wakened with the bold appeal of *Machatas*: The King disdaining a higher *Judicatory* to which an appeal could be made, replies with indignation, whither dost thou appeal thou *Varlet*? To *thy self*. To *K. Philip* ( says he ) *Te in te appello*, to *Philip* waking from *Philip* sleeping.

sleeping. Such sleepy Judges love darkness, and the deeds of darkness, more then light. But as their ears must be open yet they must open but one at once: W<sup>th</sup> the *Græcian Monarch* they must stop up one, while the *Plaintiff* is objecting; and leave it free not prepossest when the *Defendant* makes his Plea: For this cause too as a *Magistrate* hath two ears to hear both sides speak, so he hath but one tongue to pronounce single judgement: To w<sup>ch</sup> he must come impartiall and unprajudicate. Remember that Gods law was wrote in Tables of Stone, not of Leather or Parchment which would stretch wider, or contract narrower: His Command *Thou shalt not steal*, takes in as well *Alexanders* royall pillaging Navy as a poor fly-boat of a single pick-aroon. Such corruption of the laws *Severus* complained of, ὁ πολλὰ κλέψας ὀλίγα δὲ ἐκελεύεται (says he) he that steals much to inable him to give a little, makes a bridge of gold for his own escape. I press this the more, because all the guilt of a malefactor is contracted by that Judge who takes cognisance of it, and lets it go unpunished. *Qui non vetat peccare, cum potest, jubet*: That *Magistrate* that consents to a thief, is himself a robber, and he that winks at an adulterer lets in that foul Devil at his closed eye. Bitter was that reply of the malefactor who being asked of his Judge, who was accessory to his felony: Thou thy self (says he) for hadst thou trust me up

up for my former, I had not lived to commit another: which leads me my Lords to your second capacity as you are Gods you must execute wrath on evil doers, you must spoil the spoilers. And here you have need of *Hercules* his strength to cleanse another *Angaan* stable. This age hath furnished us with *οἰστροὶ καὶ ἀποβύσται ἀσπάργης* (as the Comedian calls them) gulfs and whirlpools of rapine and oppression: But since his royall Majesty hath thrown a mantle over them, not such an one as *Ahasuerus* the Persian did over *Haman* a token of condemnation but of pardon and absolution, I will not uncover their nakedness: but leave our spoilers to Gods plentiful reward at the last account, if they do not before that time make satisfaction for their extortion and violence: Let it suffice your Lordships with a Calendar of such criminals as have in other places, or may come before you here: or rather the prophet *Hosea* shall do it for me, *Hos. 4. 2.* They brake forth into swearing, and lying, and killing and stealing, and committing adultery, and blood touching blood: And well may I call those criminals which are guilty of these, because for such sins as these the Land hath mourned; and if they be not removed or cut off by the hand of justice, the Land shall mourn again, and the inhabitants thereof shall languish. Yet, all this while, God hath but a controversie with these sinners, he will



will implead them, and proceed judicially against them; But in the fourth *verse* there follows a *sin*, that stops Gods plea, that he will no more take pains to convince them, but give them up to an obdurate sense: *Let no man strive nor reprove another says he, for the people are as they that strive with the Priest.* So near relation betwixt God and his *Vicars*, those which are *labourers in his stead*, that they that rob them of their *Tithes* and *Offerings*, rob God, *Mal. 3. 8.* They that strive against *Aaron*, are gathered together against the Lord, *Numb. 16. 11.* Tremble then thou *Theomachus*, that darest fight against God in his holy *Ministers*, darest fight against God in his holy *Ordinances*: God will take no pains to reprove thee: he will give thee up to a reprobate minde: *Thou art one that strivest with the Priest*: thou art one of those that castest him out of the *Synagogues*: Nay (to make up our *Saviours* prophesie) thou thinkest thou dost God good service if thou killest him. And truly my Lords, this is *onerosa prophetia* this is the *burden of the Land* that by a pretended kind of *Saintship*, men intitle God to the *Devills* cause, they think they do the Lord service, by killing his servants, and as if his kingdome were divided against it self, they fancy that they set up the *Scepter of Christ* by pulling down his *anointed*: Thus was it in *S<sup>t</sup>. Peters* days if any man suffered, as a *φανερός* a bloody cut-throat, or a *κλέων* a thievish felon,

OR

or a *καταπολες* a spoiling plunderer, or an *ἐκκλησιαστικὸς* a Bishop in another mans Diocess, a Sequestrator in anothers living, it was voyced abroad to be suffering for the name of Christ. And if your sword of justice should cut off any such ulcerated gangrain'd member the congregation of these Saints would be ready to murmur against you as they did against Moses and Aaron, Numb. 16. and say, ye have killed the people of the Lord. But remember, I beseech you Jehoshaphats instruction to his Judges, 2 Chr. 19.6. Take heed what ye do, for ye judge not for man but for the Lord who will be with you in judgement: Wherefore now let the fear of the Lord be upon you, take heed and do it for there is no iniquity with the Lord, nor respect of persons nor taking of gifts. Arise therefore up and be doing and the Lord be with you.

---

HYPHO-

---

*Hypocrisie unmask'd,*

THE  
S E C O N D  
SERMON.

Preached at the Assizes at S<sup>r</sup>.

*Edmunds Bury, March 4. 1660. At*

*the request of S<sup>r</sup>. John Castleton Baronet,*

*High-Sheriff of the County*

*of Suffolk.*



CAMBRIDGE:

Printed by *John Field*, Printer to the  
Univerſitie. 1661.

Hopkiss's manuscript,

THE

SECOND

SERMON

Preached at the Altar at 2.

At the Altar at 2.

High Court of the County

and Suffolk.



C. W. B. 1811

Printed by John Smith, at the Altar at 2.

1811

H



ter  
I  
in  
Je  
on  
di  
ba  
be  
st  
m  
th  
E  
a  
th

## 2 TIM. 3. 5.

*Having a form of Godliness, but denying  
the power thereof.*



He Context will tell you that these words are part of the description of those men who should cause perillous times in the last days: Which days although a learned Paraphraser contends to be all one with St. Johns *ἡ ὥρα ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν* 1 John 2. 18. the last hour before Christ's coming in vengeance to destroy his enemies the Jews: an hour which of all the Disciples St. John only lived to see; and so they have a more immediate aspect upon the *Gnosticks* those early debauchers of Christianity, and persecutors of true believers; upon which account this faithfull steward of Gods House St. Paul arms his son Timothy with a double premonition, both here in this Epistle, and Chap. 4. ver. 1. of the former: Especially seeing Phygellus and Hermogenes, and other Asian Bishops were poysoned with this Heresie, 2 Tim. 1. 15. and the false Doctrine



drine of *Hymeneus* and *Philetus* had like a *gangrene* infected the body of the Church, 2 *Tim.* 2. 17. Yet all this seems to be but a *partial truth*. For sixteen hundred years since that time past, may well intitle us to *latter days*; and the difficulties which the professors of pure religion incounter with, may well inform us of *perillous times*: and the names by which the Churches enemies are described here, may well assure us that they are *συγχρονοι*, *coateaneous*, *contemporaries* with our selves. That we may therefore the better know them and so avoid their compaignie (as *S. Paul* advises here *From such turn away*) let us take a short view of their persons and so *κατασπιζόμενοι* (as in a glass) behold the *Characters* of them which bring upon us these *perillous times*.

First, you have *φιλαυτες* *lovers of themselves*, men of self interests to preserve which they will sacrifice the peace of the Church and State not remembring that they themselves must perish in the community.

Next come your *φιλαργυροι* your *covetous persons*, such as make a *gain* of *Godliness*: the *Demetrius's* of this age which cry up *Diana* of *Ephesus*, any heathenish religion whatsoever, if they may be the *silver smiths* to make her shrines.

Then follow your *αλλόζωνες* *boasters*, *circulators* (if you please) *Mountebanks*, for so the *Etymologer* says the word signifies *quasi ἀπὸ τῆς ἄλλης ζῶντες*, following their master *Satans* trade, and  
going

going to and fro the earth, as your itinerant Preachers do, who glory of their Proselytes and can tell you the instant and occasion of the conversion of their auditors.

Next are your *υπερηφανοι* proud men; such as look over other mens shoulders, as Corah did over Aarons, that they may appear the heads of the faction: poor inferiour brambles which will burn down the Cedars and all the lofty trees, and the Olives and all the fruitfull ones that they may be Kings over the wood.

Then are *βλασφημοι*, blasphemers: the word signifies to hurt by speaking, and the Scripture tells us but of two persons that can be blasphemed, that is God and the King. Now although God be above the reach of malice, and the arrows which they shoot upwards will fall upon their own heads, yet cease they not to bend their bows to shoot their arrows, even bitter words, *Psal. 64. 3.* they will murmur against the Lord and Moses, and blaspheme God and slander the footsteps of his anointed.

Next are *παρευσευ αμυθεϊς* disobedient to parents; and if we speak of naturall Parents hath not our Saviours prophesie been literally verified amongst us? *Mat. 10. 21.* That the Children shall rise up against their Parents and cause them to be put to death? If of Political, have not they spoke evil of dignities and cursed, made an Anathema of, devoted to execution the Ruler

of the people: if of Ecclesiastical, how many cursed *Gains* hath our Church bred who have made a sport at their fathers nakedness, such as have been *ἀπειθεῖς* indeed, unperswaded by them for should they dare to reprove them, they have but seem'd like men that mock'd, and they have more then seem'd to mock them back again.

Then have we *ἀχαρίστους*, *unthankfull men* which have not prised the great blessing of *peace* and *plenty*, with which the nation hath been enriched; but grown weary of a *calme*, have hoped to fish more successfully in troubled waters.

Next follow the *ἀβόητοι* *unholy*, which in the general latitude of the word hath so far overspread the nation that we cannot pitch amiss: But by a peculiar gloss the *Scholias*t interprets it *coram quibus non fiunt* *ὅσια* such as will not be present in the holy assemblies, nor joyn with Gods people in their *publick services*.

In the next verse are your *ἀσώγγοι*, *without natural affection*; breaking that bond which unites even *beasts* and *birds* to one another: whilst a mans *enemies* have been those of his own household.

And then your *ἀσώβητοι*, *truce breakers*; for indeed nothing is sacred or inviolable with *usurpers*, which consists not with their own profit. But yet the word hath more in it, & comes from a *privativum*, & *σπένδο*, not to admit of a *sacri-*

fice

*fice, nullam libationem facere*, not to pour out wine; and how many places have we known which in this sense have been ἀσπορῆς, no breaking of bread, or pouring out of wine in the blessed Sacrament for many years

Then follow δῖδβ. 301, false accusers; which suggest false insinuations against their brethren, as Satan does who is the accuser of mankind: for which cause they are branded with the Devils own name in my text.

Then come ἀρκατεῖς the incontinent (so we read it) from α & κρατῖω to have no power of subduing a lust; so difficult is the work of mortification that every child of God findes it as hard, by his own strength, to kill, as it is to raise to life, to conquer a lust as it is to quicken a grace. But the word may as well signifie intemperate, from α & κρατῖω not to mingle water w<sup>th</sup> their wine as the practise in those hot Countries was; but to drink *merum non dilutum*, strong wine to intoxicate; and if this do not concern us what mean those μετήμβρινα δαιμόνια noon-day Devils which stare the Sun in the face with countenances as red as he?

Next follow ἀνήμεροι, fierce men; such (as the word imports) as are always clouded, who bury their faces with their eyebrows, and never suffer the day to break in a smile there but by their fowre looks discover that they are plotting of the hidden works of darkness.

What should I speak of the *aidia* which follow, the *despisers of good men*? It hath been *Satan's* policy in all ages of the *Church* to discourage *professors*, by throwing upon them contempt, and disgrace to make them weary of *Gods* service. But what need we dive into *Church History* for that which these *last days* have too abundantly verified? wherein the *purity* and *legal establishment* of *Gods* publick worship hath been branded with the odious names of *superstition* and *prophaneness*.

The fourth verse begins with those who are *proprii quarto modo* to this present age, *πρεδοίτας* *Traitours*; the word properly bears it of such as give a *large* before hand to *corrupt* or *betray* a *trust*; which in *Judah's* case was called the *price of innocent blood*. And in such a case the receiver is as bad as the *thief*. Thus the *Jews* bought our *Saviour*, and thus we know who did their *Sovereign*.

It follows, *προπηγείς* *heady*, or *headstrong men*; which fall rashly upon any enterprise without *counsel* or *deliberation*; *impetuous* men whose rash *fury* is the rule of all their actions

The next are *πυρρομένους* *high-minded* (we read it) but it is a word of more acute signification, and comes from the theme *νίος* *smoke* and so by a fit *Metaphor* decyphers such as having kindled a *fire of ambition* in their breasts which is blown up with the bellows of *pride*, it sends



sends up *fumes* and *vapours* out of their mouths, which like *smoke smutch* and *blacken* all that stand about them, till at last they vanish into the air and signifie nothing. Such a fire as this the two hundred and fifty *assembly-men* kindled, upon their unhallowed *censers*, which *smutched Aaron* and the *Leviticall order*, and *puffed* them up into a conceit, that they had as much right to the service of the *sanctuary* as any that had a *lawfull call*, I need not apply it.

The last that shut up this Paraphrase are *φιλοδωτοὶ μᾶλλον ἢ φιλόθεοι* *lovers of pleasures more then lovers of God*; such are all carnall *sensual voluptuous* livers, whose *God is their belly*, and whose *glory is their shame*. And all this while you will believe that you have met with your *countrey-men*, such as are *bone of your bone*, and *flesh of your flesh*, If any think that we have taken too long acquaintance of them, it is because they are so near of *kin* to those that follow in my text, who are best made known by their *companions*, they *have a form of Godliness*, but *deny the power thereof*.

The text is an *Enantiōsis* a setting of *contraries in opposition*; and here is a double *contrariety*; First, of the *Object* there is *μορφῆς τῆς εὐσεβείας* a *form of Godliness* opposed to the *δύναμις αὐτῆς* to the *power thereof*. Secondly, of the *Subjects*, of the one they are *ἔχοντες* they *have the form*, of the other they are *ἠρνημένοι* they *deny*

the power. In my Method I shall endeavour to comply with the weakest capacity here present, that so I may not fall under the reproof of the text in seeming to have a form of Godliness in the enticing words of mans wisdom, but denying the power thereof in the evidence and demonstration of the spirit. I shall first endeavour to clear up the words by explaining to you what is meant by having a form of Godliness, and what by the denying the power thereof. Secondly, I shall make it manifest that in the School of Christ there be many *Nominals* which are not *Reals*. Many pretend in shew which fall short in substance. Thirdly, I shall bring all home to our selves by application.

1. Then, this *μὴ πρὸς αὐτὴν* this form of godliness signifies nothing else but a shew and a pretence and is opposed to *δύναμις* the power thereof, not otherwise then species and res, among Historians, the semblance and the substance; as a face in a glass hath all the lines and figures and features, but handle it, 'tis but a shadow and hath no body. 'Twas but the reflection of the Moon in the water which the fool thought his self drunk up, when a cloud interposed between the body of it and the earth: Such pretenders to religion Ignatius calls *εἰσπορεύς τινος καὶ μὴ πρὸς αὐτὴν καὶ ἐκείνην* dissembling actors of devotion, not real Christians: such are the decoys in religion which the Devil sends abroad to bring others into his net.

As

As *Jehu* boasts to *Jehonadab* of the uprightness of his heart, *Is thy heart right*, says he, as my heart is with thy heart: And then birds of a feather must fly together: up into his chariot he takes him to see his zeal for the Lord of hosts: But alas! 'twas his own secure establishment he sought, by cutting off all *Ahabs* posterity: for notwithstanding his specious industry in killing all *Baals* prophets, he forsakes not the golden calves in *Dan* and *Bethel*, and takes not heed to walk in the way of the Lord God of *Israel*: Criticks interpret *μόρως* by *χαλιδιότης*, which properly signifies the fashioning of the mouth to speak or pronounce a word or dialect. Thus there are those which can get (as they account it) the tone of *Saints* and speak demurely, they will avoid the language of *Ashdod*, and counterfeit *Jacobs* voice, but look to their actions and they have the hands of *Esau*. Such as these our Saviour mentions, *Mat. 7. 21*. They have got his name very perfect, *Lord, Lord*, say they! they double it with much seeming zeal and devotion: nay they plead they are gifted brethren too, they have preach'd or prophesied in his name and have done many wonderfull works *δυνάμεις πολλὰς* many works of power; besides their *μόρωςιν* they have *δύναμιν* too, such works as made all their *profelytes* stand and admire them; yet *Christ* will profess he never knew them because they work iniquity, they do not the will of his Father which is in heaven.

And this leads me to the second word *divinus divus*, what is meant by the *power of Godliness*: which is nothing else but the *energetical force and virtue* of it exercised in our *lives*. 'Twas said of *Zenxes* that he drew so lively a picture of a *boy*, with a bunch of *grapes* in his hand that the *birds* came and pecked at them: but he in discontent threw it into the fire, saying if the *boy* had been as lively drawn as the *grapes* those *fowls of prey* durst not approach so near it. Thus we may abound with *fruit* very lively painted; but the *birds of prey* the *prince of the air* will peck it, if we have not *life* in us, the *life of righteousness* to defend it. For indeed it is this *divinus* this *principle of power* which does distinguish between a *dead carcase* and a *living man*. Our *Saviour* compares *Hypocrites* to *painted sepulchres* beautified without, but within full of rottenness. We may seem all fair and polish'd *Marble*, to have *Angels and Cherubs* in our faces; but without this lively faith, we are but the *Skeletons* of religion, full of *dead works*: We are but like *Ezechiels* valley full of *dry bones*, untill we have this *divinus* this *principle of life* within us, this *power* enabling us to present our *bodies* a *living sacrifice* unto the Lord, *Rom. 12. 1.* By their fruits ye shall know them, says our *Saviour*, speaking of *Hypocrites*, *Mat. 7. 15.* which are *Wolves in sheeps clothing*: There's enough

enough of *υποκριται*, the *shew*, they have dress'd  
 up themselves like *actors*. There's *ινωματα*  
*νποκριται*, they are in *sheeps clothing*. But there  
 wants the *συναυσι* they bear no fruit. The bar-  
 ren fig-tree had life and sap in it, and flourish'd  
 with *leaves* luxuriantly, or else *Christ* would  
 not have expected *figs* upon it; yet because it  
 was barren, it was cursed: cut it down why cum-  
 breth it the ground? It is not the pleasing ver-  
 dure of leaves, nor the promising candour of  
 blossoms will serve the turn: If there be no  
 fruit, nay if there be no good fruit, no fruit of  
 righteousness, there wants the *συναυσι*, we are  
 barren, and if barren we are no better then dead in  
 Gods esteem. Cut it up why cumbreth it the  
 ground? As *Pythagoras*, when any of his  
*Scholars* had forsaken his School, the School of  
 virtue, had a *ναυταφισ*, an empty hearse carri-  
 ed about the streets, and in a solemn pageantry  
 they mourned for him. Dost thou see vice tri-  
 umphant marching top and top gallant, set out  
 with all its trickments and gayeties and inti-  
 cing any of the sons of wisdom? O! think  
 thou seest an hearse carried before thee; such  
 an one is dead, he is departed; *ος νεκρος νικηται*,  
 weep for him as for the dead: whatever *υποκριται*  
 whatever *shew* he makes he wants the *συναυσι*  
 there is no principle of life within him. And  
 thus am I fallen upon my second part before I  
 am well aware of it, that in the School of *Christ*  
 there



there are many followers which are no Disciples, many pretenders to, which are no pra-  
*fisers* of Christianity: Many which have a  
 form of Godliness which deny the power  
 thereof.

For indeed, holiness is so beautifull, that  
 whosoever looks upon it must fall in love  
 with it, and the Commandments are so just  
 and good that we should fall from the reason  
 of men if we did not approve of them;  
 which makes the worst of men put on *hypocrisie*,  
 a *show* of goodness if not to please themselves,  
 yet thereby to make themselves the more  
 welcome and gracious to others; For this rea-  
 son Satan transforms himself into an Angel of  
 light, that he may the more successfully pra-  
 ctise his deeds of darkness; And the first-  
 born of Satan, Simon Magus, stiled himself  
*μεγαλη δυναμις θευ* *Act. 8. 10.* the great power of God,  
 when he spake of that power by which he practi-  
 sed *forcery* and *inchantments*. And I doubt not  
 but *Jannes* and *Jambres* (which follow here in  
 this chap.) pretended to as divine a vertue,  
 although they withstood Moses and resisted the  
 truth, or else they could never so effectually  
 have hardened Pharaohs heart. As for those that  
 dare sin with a witness, and stare heaven in the  
 face whilst they boast of their impieties, they do  
 more then the works of their father the Devil:  
 for that Prince of the air casts a cloud before  
 his

his *black* actions: his very *thunder* hath some *lightning*: but these hasten upon themselves the *day of judgement*, and they themselves bring to *light* their own hidden things of *darkness*.

Yet though *virtue* be so admirable and attractive, she is seated on so craggy a rock that it is hard to climb to it: 'Tis a very narrow *gate* opens to her *palace*, and we must strip our selves of all our *incumbrances* how *gay* or *brave* soever they are, if we would croud in there: The *Camel* must take away the *bunch* of his back if he would enter the *needles eye*. The *young man* in the *Gospel* with many possessions must sell all that he hath and give to the poor, if he would follow *Lazarus* into *Abrahams* bosome.

Nay further yet, the most *indeared affection*, the most *darling lusts* must be rooted out, the *right eye* must be *pluck'd out* and the *right hand* must be *cut off*, or we shall finde no entertainment there; And this makes us unwilling to be at the charges to purchase *real goodness*, if we can but *wear her cloth*, or be of her *livery* 'tis sufficient. Let poor distressed and despised creatures the *filth* and *ofscouring* of all things *περικαθαρματα* and *περιψιματα*, such as have lived to be weary of all things, and all things weary of them, let such begin the work of *mortification*, and *crucifie the world unto themselves*

*selves with the flesh and the affections and lusts: Let us injoy the earth, and the fulness thereof, which God hath given to the sons of men; and shall we neglect these gifts of God? shall we endanger our selves by a perrillous wading over Jordan in hopes of an inheritance in Canaan, when the fruitfull plains of Gilead are before us? poteris tutius esse Domi.* 'Tis better to injoy the creature, and keep a good house, which may beget the repute of hospitality, and set the poor on work although thou pay him small wages besides the bread of affliction, and keep a Chaplain (like *Bias's fatted mule*) whose looks have religion enough for all the family; and build Hospitals that men may see thy good works, and so perhaps be incited to glorifie thy father which is in heaven. This is much a cheaper way to keep our gain, and yet make a fair shew too, without contending so eagerly and desperately for the power of Godliness.

Add to all this, that this *divaunt* cannot be obtained, without encountering with *ignominious* powers that will over power us without the Almighty power of God to support and back us. Even Principalities and powers and rulers of darkness in this world, and spiritual wickednesses in high places. And this potent enemy hath scaled our battlements, this strong man armed hath got possession of the house, he hath seized upon the cinque-ports of our senses and there gives the word

word of command, and orders all our actions: Nay he executes and performs them himself, he does *in peccatis*, the spirit works in the children of disobedience, Ephes. 2. 2. He sees in our wanton eyes, he hears with our itching ears, he tastes with our curious palates. And *turpius ejection*, he knows its more disgrace to be dispossess'd and thrown out then never to have gotten possession; Therefore when a stronger then he comes, even the power of God to set up this power of Godliness, he fortifies himself with all his might and loses by inches what he hath gotten. Sometimes perhaps he sets up Gods colours on the wall, a form of Godliness, but it is but to betray others and to make them believe the city is not taken, when indeed it hath no *diapir* no power at all.

Besides all this; consider how agreeable sin is to our corrupt nature, there is *unrepentant* *iniquitas* says the Apostle, Heb. 12. and the 1. sins which do easily beset us; which finde many plausible pretences to ingratiate themselves with us: Nay some which are drest up so like unto vertue that we our selves cannot distinguish between them, some that get into the train and the retinue of Godliness, as hatred to our brother attends upon zeal to Gods honour, vain glory waits upon hospitable charity. So that when we open to entertain the one, the other too often creeps in with it, which make a Christians life checquer'd,

Sable

*Sables* and *Argent* are quartered together. Seeing then, that *malum est ex quolibet defectu, bonum non nisi ex causis integris*, whatsoever is good must be intirely so, when any evil circumstance is enough to deprave an action and weaken the power of Godliness, no marvail if throughout the world we see so much shew and so little substance.

And truly most men make it their work to live up to opinion, not to reality. They come unto thee as my people cometh (says the Prophet, *Ezek. 33. 31.*) and they sit before thee as my people, and they hear thy words, but they will not do them. They come, and sit, and hear, here's formality enough; and thus far, we are for them: And yet they are not Gods people: And would to God all would follow them thus far: There are too many amongst us that will not sit, as Gods people sit, with reverence and adoration and fear before the Lord their King. *Marlorat* interprets the *Formalists* in my text by a *Metaphor* fetch'd from *images* and *idols*, which have the *μῆροσιν* the resemblance, but want the *δύναμιν* the life of what they represent: which have eyes and see not, which have ears and hear not: But these do sit and hear, that is the voyce of man, with the ears of their body, not the voyce of God with the ears of their soul. Indeed we live in age when *ἅλον τὸ σῶμα* is *ἄχον*, the whole body of devotion and religion is bearing; like *Pliny's*



ny's monsters whose ears cover all their bodies. It is worth observing here that the *Prophets* complaint is not, they *kneel* and *pray*, but they *sit* and *hear*: although I know there is too much formality even in our *devotions* too: yet because *Gods* house is emphatically called an house of *prayer*, a devout deportment of our *body* there carries much of good example with it: were it they *sit* and *pray*, they would finde too many followers amongst us; who dare present themselves before *God* in our most *sacred* and *mysterious* parts of *publick* worship, in that unmanly posture.

Our *Saviour* forwarning us of the practise of *Hypocrites* (which are chiefly designed here) in reference to the duty of *prayer*, *Mat. 6. 5.* describes them by two notable circumstances; The first is peculiar to them, they *pray standing in the Synagogues or publick assemblies*; The second they borrow from the heathen, in *using vain repetitions and many words*: And hath not this age justified their practise? where *kneeling* in the *Church* of *God* hath been changed to *standing* in *synagogues* in *committees*, in *assemblies* and *committees*; where *tautologies* of *Lord, Lord,* have been repeated as long as *Baals* worshippers cried out, *O Baal hear us!* *1 King. 18. 27.* from *morning unto noon*. Mistake me not; I know a devout repetition in publick prayers does inflame our devotion: but to lay hold of the sacred name  
of

of God till they can take surer footing and know what to speak next, if this be not ~~possible~~ I confess I know not the meaning of the phrase. The next duty w<sup>ch</sup> our Saviour pitches upon, is that of *fasting* ver. 16. and although the adjunct to *Hypocrites* there *οὐδὲν* of a *sad countenance* be fully made up in our *ἀνήμεροι* our *fierce men* (as I lately interpreted the word) yet *Isaiah* leavs these religious duties more directly at our doors, *Chap. 58. ver. 4. ye (fast says he) for strife and debate and to strike with the fist of wickedness*: We may all remember what horrid *murthers* and *prodigious rapines*, have been ushered in by this *religious pageantry*: so that if once they came, to an *in nomine Domini* a *seeking of the Lord*: the people were taught to expect an inundation of mischief overwhelming them.

It were no difficulty to run a parallel between *Hypocrites* practises and our own, in all those circumstances mentioned by our *Saviour*: But in one we do apparently fall short of this *μὴ πρῶτον* of this *shew of Godliness*, even of the *Pharisees* themselves; For they hold it as a tradition of the Elders, not to eat, nor drink, nor sacrifice, with *unwash'd hands*; which was so general a practise among the *heathen* that I finde *ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑβραίου* washing the hands in *Lycophron*; put for *ὁὐκ* for *sacrificing*. But God knows, we do too often approach Gods altars without  
wash-

washing our hands in innocency: nay ἀματι & λυτρω πᾶσι γινόμενοι (in the Poets language) be-  
 smear'd with gore and blood: as if we were go-  
 ing to lay a bloody sacrifice upon Gods altar.  
 And indeed so great enemies to innocency are we  
 grown of late that we cannot indure any thing  
 that is a badge of it: A Surplice affrights us  
 more then garments rolled in blood: And if  
 any Minister now should λευχεμοειν (a custome  
 (says the learned Grotius) among all nations,  
 for those that officiate in holy offices to be clo-  
 thed in white) I say, if any should appear like  
 the angel at our Saviours sepulchre, Mat. 28. 3.  
 with raiment white as snow; we are ready to  
 cast dirt upon it, and make it as black by our  
 reviling as the Prince of darkness; as if the  
 power of Godliness consisted in opposing all shews  
 and appearance of it.

The ambition of Satan at first was to be like God:  
 Now although he hath lost his happiness, yet he  
 retains his vice still, he is as ambitious as ever to  
 appear to be like God. The sons of God cannot  
 present themselves before the Lord, but Satan  
 will crowd in amongst them, Job 2. 1. And  
 this Prince of darkness will work as wonderously  
 in his new lights, as Manoahs angel, did in the  
 flame, Judg. 13. 19. Eusebius tells us, that Si-  
 mon Magus the first Antichrist, appear'd in all  
 power and signes, and lying wonders δια τῆς τῶν  
 ἐνεργούντων αὐτοῦ τέχνης ὅς αὖτε μαγικὰς ποιήσας do-

ing strange miraculous works by the power of the Devil; So that he was reputed a God, and had a statue erected to him by Claudius in Rome with this inscription, *Simoni magno deo*, to the great god Simon. And no wonder that superstitious Rome should do this, when even in Samaria where a Church was now planted, he was called the great power of God, *Act. 8. 11.* Nay <sup>τῶν θεῶν</sup> & Gods (says Eusebius) the principal God, as his strumpet Helena was <sup>πρωτὴ καὶ αὐτὴ ἀρχαία</sup> the first cogitation, the first Minerva of this Jupiter: This great Impostor to make his enchantments gain credit without control, makes a shew of Christianity, was baptized by Philip, & desires to buy from the Apostles the power of the Holy Ghost: Nay boasted (says Irenaeus) *quod in gentibus quasi spiritus sanctus adventaverit*, that he had appeared as the Son amongst the Jews, that in Samaria he appeared as the Father, and in other nations came as the Holy Ghost. And truly although the works of the spirit differ from the works of the flesh, as much as heaven and hell, as much as light and darkness, yet many times they are drest up in such properties that they are mistaken one for another: How often doth sensual lust mask it self under a pretext of love? voluptuousness be reputed joy? carnal security be accounted peace? a waiting for a more sure and severe revenge be called long-suffering? *ἀνίστατο Τιβερίας* a politick declining, nay weeping to accept that which we do most ambi-

ambitiously affect (as the late *Usurper* did his *Protectorship*) be esteemed *meekness* and *moderation*? But however we may be deceived, God is not mocked. Whatever outward adornments there be, there is an *ὁ ἐσω ἀνθρώπος* a man within, a hidden man of the heart; which God sees, *ἡ ὑμετέρας ὁ τρόπος καὶ ἡ χροία* is the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is precious in Gods sight, 1 Pet 3. 4. For however the *leaven* of the Pharisees which is Hypocrisie may puff up some & make them swell; a Christians virtues must be like his charity, good measure, pressed down, shaken together and running over. In a word to the form of Godliness he must add the power thereof.

Hitherto we have shot at rovers; let us now take aim in the application, and see whom this Doctrine hits. And here give me leave to free my text from the injuries of those who make it a Mount from whence they batter all Christian Liturgies and established services of the Church; and very zealously (without knowledge) from hence rail at all forms of Godliness, as if they were inconsistent with the power thereof: sure if the study of the Oriental tongues had not made these Rabby's forget Greek and all politer learning they would have known that there is a vast difference between *μορφή* a form or an appearance, and *ἱερός* a form or established order: But indeed, by mistaking this *μορφή*, they have brought in a strange Metamorphosis, a



*confusion and disorderly transformation in the Church of God, crying out of Babylon, they have builded another Babel where hearts and mindes as well as tongues have been divided in Gods service: whilst one is for a powerfull Paul, another for an eloquent Apollos, another for a confessing Cephas, who is for Christ? For Christ is not divided, 1 Cor. 1. 13. Nor must his service be, For Christians must endeavour to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. Eph. 4. 3. I should write Iliads after Homer, should I go about to plead for that excellent and devout form of worship established in the Church of England, which hath found such eminent and learned assertors, both in the last age and this, that should I presume to add any thing, I must needs make it *gale*s, and derogate from it by falling short of what hath been published by others. Onely I beseech those men which are oppugners of all *set forms*, seriously to consider, that since the first *Chaos* of confusion when darkness covered all, nothing hath been or can be absolutely without a *form*; not an *unlick'd* bears *whelp*, not their own *conceiv'd ex tempore* prayers, not their very *directory* but hath a kind of *form* such as it is: And I dare appeal even to the interested parties themselves whether such *forms* as are *shuffled* together by *chance*, or such as are most *refined* and *polish'd*, do best become the *beauty* of holiness. Add to this: who prays most *believingly**

ly and with a fullest assurance of obtaining what he prays for: whether he that hath *deliberated* upon, and ponder'd with his *heart*, the petitions which he offers with his *mouth*, or he who must either by an *implicite* devotion give assent to all that comes from the mouth of a *gifted* brother; or suspend his *Amen*, when he hears any thing that is inconsistent with *reason* or the rule of *faith*? Whilst still the gaping *hearers* are as much, nay more stunted by such *conceiv'd* prayers then they are by any *printed forms* before them. So that 'tis not a *form*, that can be cavil'd at; but because it is *commanded*; when that very *command* lays the highest obligation upon us to that *form*. *Obedience* (says *Samuel*) is better then *sacrifice*, 1 Sam. 15: 22. The *Levitical* law commanded that the firstling of an *ass* should be redeemed with a *Lamb*: shall we in the contempt of this command, break the *lamb's* neck and think that an *ass* is a more proper offering for the *Temple*.

When the *Temple* of *Jerusalem* had been shut up, and the establish'd *worship* forbidden there, whilst the *high-way religion* of *Dan* and *Bethel* was onely countenanced, God by the prophet *Jeremy* in the days of good *Josiah* indeavours to reduce these wandring sheep, *Fer. 6. 16*. Ask for the old paths (says he) where is the good old way, and walk therein; also he set watchmen over them, saying hearken to the sound of the

*trumpet, (that trumpet which was of Gods appointment Numb. 10.) but they said we will not hearken. And what was the event, but in the next generation they were swept away in the Babylonish captivity, much of this storie is ours: We have heard the calfs of Dan and Bethel bleat lower then the milch kine which drew the ark could low; and the trumpets of war have drown'd the silver trumpets of the Sanctuary. But now by the infinite goodnes of God, we hear in the days of our Josiah those trumpets sound again, and this is the tune they sound, Ask for the good old way, and walk therein. If we like Israelites obstinately refuse to obey this call and voyce of God, take heed of a final captivity, For believe it, Brethren, none run faster to Rome, then those that seem to make most hast from it: And gross Idolatry may, and (I fear) is then committed when we cry out most zealously against it. There may be worshipping of imaginations as well as images, and as they break the second commandment who do worship false Gods; so do they likewise who worship the true God in a false manner. The one setting up idols; give them part of Gods worship; the other keeping back a part of that which the Church requires make idols of themselves.*

As for that pitifull objection, that our *English service* is a collection out of the *Papish ritual* or *Mass-book*; I beseech you know, that there  
were

were *Liturgies* in the Church of God before ever the *Mass* had a name or being; and there was *Rome Christian*, the Church of *Christ*, before there was *Rome Papal* (as ye count it) the seat of *Antichrist*. Now when the *mystery of iniquity* did begin to work, the old *Liturgy* was not abolished but interlined and blotted with new corruptions: which *stains* being wiped off the *frame* and *body* of it was as beautifull as ever. This then was the work of our most religious *reformers*, to melt it down to its first *purity*, and refining it from its *dross*, to retain nothing but either what is *Scripture* or deduced from it by the *opinion* and *practise* of the *Holy Catholick* and *Apostolick Church of Christ*; which thus reformed hath been signed by the attestation of religious *confessours*, and sealed by the blood of glorious *Martyrs*, those triumphant and undaunted *Vancouiers* of our religion who have felt the overflowing joys and *power of Godliness* in using the *form* thereof.

But secondly, in the fear of God, Brethren, suffer a word of *exhortation*. And here I beg leave of my reverend brethren of the *Clergy*, to press this home upon them. *Bullinger* is of an opinion, that you are principally intended in this text, you which are *instructors of the foolish* and *teachers of babes*, *Rom. 2. 20.* and have *μετρωσις* a *form of knowledge* (the word of my text) Oh labour for the *power* of it. Let your lives confute

gain-sayers. Ἄμ' ἔπος, ἄμ' ἔργον, let your lives write a comment upon your *Doctrine*; and be an *example to believers* (as *S<sup>c</sup>. Paul* exhorts *Timothy*, 1 *Tim.* 4. 12.) in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity. *Epictetus* laughs at some who were *Philosophers* ἀνευ τῆς πράξεως μέχρι τοῦ λέγειν drest up in their beards and gowns, but uncase them, under that vizard you should finde licentious *Poets*, debauchers of youth and corrupters of sober principles. But what need I trace the lives of *Heathens*? when *S<sup>c</sup>. Paul* (in the next words to my text) observes those in the bosome of the *Church*, who under this pretence and form of *Godliness* creep into houses and lead captive silly women. What use hath been made of *Pulpit holiness*, we all know, where an opinion of zeal and sanctity once gain'd hath been glose enough to set off the foulest and the blackest actions; and they which have seemed most devout on the *Sunday* in the work of the *Lord*, least they should seem to do it negligently the week after, have dipp'd their black coats in blood. My dear Brethren, those men now call you *formalists*, formalists for your habits as well as your way of worship. O, shame not your cassocks; be like *Simon* the son of *Onias*, *Ecclus.* 50. make garments of holiness honourable: some of your coats too have had a tincture of blood, the blood of suffering, as *Josephs* had; Oh stain them not, that at the first sight  
your



your father may say, *this is my son Josephs coat*: Remember upon *Aarons robe* there was imbroydered round about the hem a bell and a pomgranate, a bell and a pomgranate; the sound of one is good, but the fruit of the other feeds more. Gods herald ought *μὴ δὴν τε πῆν: εἴ μὴ καὶ ἀπὸ κτήνα τῆ ἐργῶν* he must do as well as speak, or else he's but the shadow of a preacher: for words are but the shadow of deeds, says Democritus: We know whose motto it is, and from whom he borrowed it, *non magna loquimur sed vivimus*: We do not speak well, but we live well. Let others triumph in their volubility of tongue and smoothness of language, let them enjoy the reputation of gifted brethren, and let their mouths overflow with the enticing words of mans wisdom, As for us, Brethren, *Vivamus* let us live Christians, let Gods Commandments be the text, and our lives the Sermons on it.

The Priest, says our English laws, is daily bound to say *divine service*, unless he be otherwise lawfully let and hindred: I confess of late we have had too great and invincible hindrances: The paths to Gods Temple have been so overgrown with briers and thorns, that we can hardly hit the way thither now. The mercies of God under the government of our most religious and gracious Sovereign, have begun to pave the way again, and opened the prison doors out of the house of bondage to his service which is perfect free-

freedom, and we hope ere long the sons of *Aaron* will learn to attend upon the *morning and evening sacrifice*. And wilt thou so often dare to call upon God by the name of, *Our father which art in heaven*, when thy actions speak thee to be the *child of wrath* and son of the *Devil*? wilt thou say, *O Lord open thou our lips*, when thy mouth is used to do the *Devils drudgery* in blaspheming the holy name of God? Wilt thou cry *Gloria patri, &c.* when thou art plotting and contriving those things which may most dishonour him? 'Tis *S<sup>c</sup>. Paul's* command, *1 Tim. 2. ver. 19. Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity.* Sirs religion hath taught us more then barely to *name the name*, it obliges us to pay *adoration* to the holy Name: and shall we imitate the accursed *Jews*, that bowed their knee to *Iesus*, and spit him in the face? shall we tread the steps of the *Tyrant Herod*, who pretended that he came to worship the *holy Infant* when he intended to kill him. For every scandalous sin which sticks a *disgrace* upon our *profession*, is another stab or wound given to our blessed *Saviour*.

'Tis the duty of all men to avoyd sin; but the *Priest* which compasseth Gods altar must avoyd the *very appearance of evil*. When *Aristippus* was perswaded once in a frolick to dance at a *Bacchanal* he did *Θήλον ενδύσαι σόλην*, he put off his *Philosophers robe*, and put on an *effeminate*

*nate habit*, least his profession might suffer by his *laciviousness*. O, Brethren ye have found that there are many whose daily work is to throw *durt* upon you, and make *spots* in your *black coats*; and then (as if those *spots* were *leprous*) they have pretence enough to *cast you out of the Synagogues*: And that they may *kill your names* if not your persons they will write *volumes* and *Centuries* upon you. If there be any here that have outlived such disgraces, make I beseech you, your endeavour to be so eminent in the exercise of *vertue* which is truly the *power of Godliness*, that your enemies in the gate may see and confess, that whom they called the *scandalous*, are the *scandalized Clergy*.

And yet the *Clergy* are not concern'd alone; the *Lay* have a share in this exhortation. Many among you I know there are who are least for *form*; and cry up most the *power of Godliness*. Take heed, I beseech you least what you think to be the *power*, be not onely *μωροφωσις* a *form* and *bare pretence*: We have lived to see a generation of *rebellious people* (as *Isaiah* calls them *Isaiah 30. 10.*) which *have said to the seers see not, and to the prophets prophesie not unto us right things, speak unto us smooth things, prophesie deceits*: And hence have we had so many *blinde watchmen* (as it follows *chap. 56. ver. 10.*) *seers* which have *beams* in their eyes and yet will be casting out *motes* out of their brothers, as our Sa-  
viour

viour describes *Hypocrites*: *Neglecting the Ordinances*, and *superstitious will-worship* (as they call it) and a *curst neutrality* or *lukewarmness*, and such mores as these, are knock'd down in every Sermon with much *zeal* and *devotion*; but the beams of *sacrilege*, and *rebellion*, and *murther*, have layn untouch'd for many years; these have been *prosperous* and *thriving* sins and almost *adopted* into the number of *vertues*: Thus do the *prophets prophesie falsely*, and the people *love to have it so*.

But consider it, I beseech you, seriously, that *religion* ties you up to an equal observation of all *Gods Commandments*: And if you finde a *convenience* in the sixth, seventh, and eighth Commandment, for the preservation of your persons and your proprieties, all the reason in the world obliges you to obedience to the fifth, *to honour the King*, under whom you have that protection: Consider withall that *holiness* and *righteousness*, never are disjoyned. And this *εὐσέβεια* this *Godliness* in the text cannot consist without *σεβασμὸς* a *sacred adoration* and *reverence* before him, in a religious observation of his *holy days*, and awfull respect to his *holy places*, and a reverential esteem of *holy things*: Whatsoever is once made an *ἀνάθημα*, an *oblation* to the Lord, such as *Church-lands*, *Church-stock*, *Church-utensils*, leaves the person that shall so sacrilegiously prophane it, an *ἀνάθημα* indeed,  
an

an accursed person. And they that thus make much of Godliness, that is, much gain by it, make but little of themselves: For though they rob God, they cannot rob the Devil, he will claim his due: he is that *merciless servant* that will one day take them by the throat, and claim the utmost farthing. Neither will one single act of *virtue*, this Godliness, serve the turn: there must be *virtus auctus* the power of it, a power of doing it and of continuing so doing too. The lamps of the foolish Virgins made as great a blaze, and burnt as clear, as the wise ones did. But they would soon go out, they wanted oil in their vessels. Oh, Sirs, labour to get oil, the oil of Gods Holy Spirit; labour to fill your vessels, your hearts the seat of life, your heads the seat of reason, fill up your wills and your affections with it, so will your light shine before men: This oil will blaze in your eyes, 'twill be dropp'd into your ears, 'twill flow out of your mouthes: 'twill supple your tongues, that asking you may receive; 'twill supply your lamps, that seeking by that light ye may finde; and it will make glib heaven gates, that knocking they will be opened unto you. In a word if you thus put your power of Godliness into a form, and actuate your forms of Godliness with the power you will proceed from one degree and measure of Godliness to another, till you be made perfect in that state where there is all form and comeliness, all power and vertue of it in the highest heavens.

The



The last use should be *S. Paul's* words which follow in my text, *From such turn away: Touch not such pitch lest thou be defiled.* But for as much as onely our *High Priest* hath been separate from sinners, *Heb. 7. 26.* that is from the corruption of their *manners* not the conversation with their *persons*. For as much as the *wheat* and *tares* must grow together in the *field* of the world till the day of *harvest*, (whatever was dream'd by the *Catharists* of old, or the *Anabaptists* of late,) I shall therefore forbear that, and close all with a word of concernment to this days solemnity.

And here, ye *reverend* and *learned fathers* of the *law*, I shall be as brief as the knowledge of mine own *weakness*, and your *worth* does oblige me. It may be expected that out of my text, I should prepare you a *Calendar* of *prisoners*; of such as are *proud*, *blasphemers*, *disobedient*, *truce-breakers*, *false accusers*, *incontinent*, *fierce*, *traitors*, *high-minded*, *heady*, and he like. But this were to tell you what *others* are, not what you ought to be *your selves*. And there is something in the words which doth more immediately concern you, which at first ingaged my meditations upon this text. It was said of old, *ταυ α' ρετη* WAS *τουν βου εν δικαιοσυνη*, *all vertues are complexively in justice*; and the *hinges* upon which the two *tables* of the *Covenant* hang, are so *jointed* and *riveted* into one another, there is such a *connaturality* be-

between holiness to God, and righteousness to man, that they are inseparable. If so; that exhortation follows as a naturall corollary to my text; Take heed of using a form of justice, but denying the power thereof. It was the propheticall complaint, of the greatest sufferer by the malice of Devils and wicked men that ever was murdered, since our Saviours passion, that blessed Martyr our late dread Sovereign L. the King, that his enemies (to appear more solemnly cruel) would in those greatest Formalities seek to add (as those did that crucified Christ) the mockery of justice to the cruelty of malice: For that he might be destroyed as with greater pomp and artifice, so with less pity, he foresaw that it would be but a necessary policy, to make his death appear as an act of justice done by subjects upon their Sovereign, who being sworn and bound by all that was sacred before God and Man, to endeavour his preservation, must pretend justice to cover their perjury. And some of us may remember that in those prodigious tribunals erected in despite of all Law, both Sacred, Common, and Civil, called the High Courts of Justice, after the *nigrum* *Extra*, the Clancular Chamber-vote, of who should be offered up and who acquitted, there followed the solemn pageantry of bringing the accused person upon the Stage, as if the merits of his cause should impartially be heard, and he be judicially proceeded against. Ababs covetousness and Fezabels cruelty

ty had appeared too open, and unmask'd, had there not been a solemn fast proclaimed, in which *Naboth* must be set on high, and false witnesses fought out to accuse him. And this proved so thriving a wickedness, that it hath been too much practised ever since. But my Lords, as you tender your immortal souls take heed of making justice do the drudgery of private revenge: However ye are called Gods, remember ye shall die like men: And whilst you live take not Gods work out of his hands; vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord. 'Tis *Seneca's* rule, *non ex formula sed ex aequo & iusto iudica*: the scales which hang upon the beam of justice are equity and right: A judge must be swayed by no by-respect: He must be like *Melchizedeck*, not onely in name the King of righteousness; but in nature too: he must be ἀπατωρ, ἀμήτωρ, ἀγενεαλόγῃς without father, without mother, without descent: with *Saturn* the first Law-giver of *Crete*, he must eat up all his children, not out of cruelty, but impartiality, he must know no relations.

*Plutarch* tells us of a Statue of *Jupiter* without ears: which denoted justice (says he) which must not be held by the ears by any formal accusation. And indeed if it were enough to accuse, no man could be innocent. Not an upright *David* can avoid false witnesses, w<sup>ch</sup> lay to his charge things that he knew not. But my Lords I am so far from

from wishing a mutilation of justice, that I pray it may never want two ears, of an equal size; that the *Defendants* plea may finde as much room as the *Plaintiffs* accusation. Let it be quick-sighted too, to discern what it sees with the eyes, not what it feels with the hands. Let it be <sup>αἰσθητικὴ</sup> a touch-stone to distinguish between gold and dross, not pardon ravening vultures which bring plundered meat in their mouthes and punish innocent doves which have onely sighs and groanes to relieve them.

My Lords you sit here now by a full Commission, and can answer to captious questions of *Scribes* and *Elders*, if they shall dare to ask you as they did our Saviour, *Mat. II. ver. 28.* By what authority do you these things? and who gave you this authority? You come not here to publish any *Manliana imperia*, any *Tyrants* decrees, or *Usurpers* instruments, any *Draco's* laws written in blood: You are sent by a Prince whose mercifull condescensions have made him less a King, less absolute, that they may make us more subjects, more obedient. And as our confidence is that our good *Jehoshaphat* hath sent us judges which have the fear of the Lord before their eyes, with whom there is no respect of persons nor taking of bribes; so if you should fail of that trust, you would prove the great-

est *traytors* of all others, you would pull down that *throne* which is established in righteousness.

My Lords the law (of which you are the *mouthes*) is the *line* and *rule* of our actions:

Oh, I beseech you *μη κινείτε γραμμήν*, remove not the *line*, do not set it in nearer to some and remove it farther back from others.

'Twas a severe reproof that *Anacharsis* gave to *Solon* when he told him that his laws were *ἀπαχυσίαι* *ὑμῶν* like to *spiders webs* which intangled little flies, and sufferd great ones to break through them. It is an old tradition, that our English *Forum*, *Westminster Hall* is roof'd with *Irish wood*, which will harbour no *spiders*. Oh, let not the floor, the *Courts of Justice* there be full of *Cobwebs*, to intangle poor innocent ignorant wretches with *niceties* and *formalities*, which those with *strong backs* easily break through. God does so often and so passionately recommend the *poor mans* case to your Patronages that methinks in one place he seems solicitous, least *pity* should make you *partial*, *thou shalt not countenance* (says he) *a poor man in his cause*, *Exod. 23. verse 3.* that is; if he be *querulous* and *vexations*, and he that dares not *steal* because of the law, shall under the cloak of *poverty* *steal* by the law, and live by *rapine* and get what he can from others



thers, because he hath nothing to lose himself: *Suidas* tells us of a King of *Tenedus* who ordain'd that an *Officer* should stand behinde the *Judges* back, holding up an *hatchet* pointed forward, as well to terrifie vexatious *informers* and *false witnesses*, as to let the *Judge* know that he was mortal, if he should under the *pretence* and *form* of *Justice* wrong the innocent.

But here, I humbly desire not to be misconceived. I am far from closing with the *Fanatical* whimsies of some amongst us who cry out of all *forms* and *legal proceedings*, because grounded perhaps upon *Norman* customs, or couch'd in a *language* not understood by every high-shoon delver, or whistling carter. That sad and deplorable *inter-regnum* (if I may so call it) which we had, when *there was no King visibly reigning in our Israel, but every man did that which was right in his own eyes*, gave us a taste of those innumerable contentions which would arise by translating the body of the *law* into the *English* tongue: when every man would be *Plaintiff, Attorney, Counsellour*, and he hopes *Judge* too in his own case. *Αὐτὸς ἐὰν ἐρέτης, αὐτόδικος, αὐτόμαλος γίγναι.* I reverence those of the *long robe*; and do know that they are the best *Protectours* of our properties, and estates; their abilities smell of the *lamp* in those knotty and irksome studies

of the *laws*. But Gentlemen I wish there were not so many *left-handed Calius's* among you; whose excellency lies in *palliating* a foul cause or *blackning* a fair one. 'Tis a common saying and too much made use of; that a *bad cause had need of the best oratour*, for a good one will defend it self. And if any thing can stick a disgrace upon the law 'tis this; that after *equity*, and *right*, and *reason* have adjudged a cause, it may be retrived by picking out some *punctilio* wherein there hath been a miscarriage in the *prosecution* and *formality* of it. But remember, that *God standeth in the Congregation of the mighty*; he stands in it, and over it too (for so the word imports) he does *presidere*, he is *president*, he is *Lord chief justice*: he is *judge among the Gods*: judges them here, by a *secret sentence*, their *consciences* either *accusing* or *excusing* every one: And will judge them hereafter, when he hath arrested them by his *Bayliff death*: when the *Devils* will be *Plaintiffs* and the *Angels Defendants*: At that great *Assize* I mean, when at the sound of the trumpet we shall all appear before the judgement seat of *Christ*, and every one shall receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or evil. God fit us all for that account, &c.

*Samuel's Circuit,*  
THE  
THIRD  
SERMON.

Preached at the Assizes at St.  
*Edmunds Bury, July 29. 1661. At*  
the request of *St. John Castleton* Baronet,  
High-Sheriff of the County  
of *Suffolk.*



CAMBRIDGE:

Printed by *John Field*, Printer to the  
Universitie, 1661.

Samuel's Circuit

THE

THIRD

# SERMON

Preached at the Altos at S.

Altos, N. Y. July 22, 1861. At

the request of the Citizens of Altos

High School of the County

of Suffolk



Printed by the  
Suffolk County

flad adding al word howe I have I am writing  
 :\*\*\*\*\*:  
 :\*\*\*\*\*:

1 Sam. 7. 15, 16.

And Samuel judged Israel all the days of  
 his life.

And he went from year to year in circuit to  
 Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh,  
 and he judged Israel in all those places.



THE Government of Gods  
 own people, was at this  
 time committed under him  
 to Judges; neither so loose,  
 that every man durst do  
 what was right in his own  
 eyes; nor so strict, that any  
 man did what was right in Gods eyes. A Mo-  
 narchick Government it was, where one ruled  
 alone: but whether it was all one with the Re-  
 gal, which succeeds in the next chapter, and was  
 differenced from it but in name; or onely a Pra-  
 cursor, an Usher to it, I will not here determine.  
 God had run through many changes; from Ca-  
 ptains, he had given them Judges, then Priests;  
 then Judges again: as if he did contrive by ex-



perimenting several forms, how he might best protect them. And now the best of Magistrates, Samuel, ruled the worst of Subjects, Israel: whether we consider their seditious mutability and desire of change, in the next chapter; or their idolatrous worshipping of Bualim and Ash-taroah, in the former: which caused the anger of the Lord to break out upon them, insomuch that he forsook the Tabernacle in Shilo, Ps. 78. 60. and suffered the Ark to be captivated by the Philistines: the husbands are slain, and the wives miscarry, and the children are named Ichabod: for glory is departed from Israel. 1 Sam. 4. 21.

Yet the Ark (even during the captivity of it) had power enough to triumph over Dagon, and made those of Ashdod, Gath, and Ekron smart for their sacrilegious usurpation.

But at Samuels appointment, the people assembled at Mizpeh, and drew water, the tears of Repentance, from the royll'd fountains of their hearts, and poured them out before the Lord, and fasted, and confessed their sins: And then the Lord looked down in mercy upon them, and discomfitted their enemies, who are *equos intro* thunder-strook, astonished; God thunders upon them with a great thunder: He sent--*humanas motura tonitrua mentes*: He discharged the Cannon bullets of heaven against them, which smote them until they were all destroyed. And that their late Ataxy and confusion might be redressed

fed by the happy establishment of a settled government, he sets up Samuel over them, who judged Israel all his days; and went from year to year in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, and judged Israel in all those places.

I were too disingenuous to mistrust your application: *Mutato nomine de Te---* This is Englands story; Israel is but our Looking-glass. We have served Baalim and Ashtaroth, even worshipped our own inventions: we have kicked at Gods sacrifices and offerings, which he commanded in his habitation. 1 Sam. 2. 29. We have prophaned the service of his sanctuary, and polluted Gods holy Ordinances. Therefore hath our Ark been taken, and our Eli's have fallen backward and broke their necks: Our maidens have not been given in marriage; and our women have miscarried, and their children named Ichabod, because our glory is departed from us. And, notwithstanding that the Philistines have gotten but little advantage by seizing upon our Ark, for even during the captivity of it, the Dagon of the times fell down before it: and the sacrilegious Ashdodites, and Gathites, and Ekronites, who thought to have made it their own possession, found the hand of God heavy upon them, Hemorroide, they have voided blood enough; & *propensione intestinorum*, and well might they want bowels, who before shewed no compassion; And the prophane Bethshemites, who being common persons

sons durst pry into those sacred *Mysteries* have been smitten with *blindness*, a spiritual blindness, for all the pretence of *New Lights* within them: yet hath it been more then seven months, more then twice so many years before our *Ark* could be brought home to *Kiriath-jearim*, the house of God. But upon the assembling of the people at *Maxpeh*, and drawing of waters; waters either an embleme of their faith, for the forgiveness of their sins, (as some of the *Rabbies* say the people cryed out here, *evanescent peccata mea ut hac aqua, dele peccata mea*; let my sins glide away as this water, wash away mine offences :) or waters, a sign of *humility* (as another, *Certe nos sumus coram Te, sicut aqua effusa*, Lord we are but like water poured out before thee :) or waters, *è puteo cordis* (as the *Chaldee Paraphrase*) waters drawn from the wells of their hearts, in sorrow and repentance before the Lord: I say when the people fell down and wept before the Lord, God heard the voice of their tears, and exhaled them into clouds from whence he thundred upon our enemies: Even by a miraculous power from heaven he confounded them, that we may call the name of the place *Ebenezer*, and say, *Hitherto hath the Lord helped us*: He is *lapis adjutorii*, the rock of our salvation. And lest the thunder that hath destroyed our enemies, might still present black clouds of horreur to us, lest the late confusions of war, should still obstruct

tract our quiet, behold, *limina bellicosæ Jani*  
*Iustis legibus, & foris coronat*. He hath re-  
 stituted us Judges as at the first, and Counsellors as at  
 the beginning. *Isa. I. 26*. Even Samuels, which  
 may go in circuit from county to county and judge  
 the land in all those places.

The words present you with the first pattern  
 of an itinerant Judge; and in them consider  
 these three parts:

1. The Judge himself, which was Samuel,  
 whose commission was for life. He judged Israel  
 all the days of his life.

2. His Circuit: He went from year to year to  
 Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh.

3. The Assizes which he kept there; He  
 judged Israel in all those places. These are the  
 stages through which we shall drive in this hours  
 discourse, which will not allow us time, to lodge  
 in them, but onely to bait at them.

1. The Judge was Samuel: qualified for that  
 dignity after an extraordinary manner. His ex-  
 traction was from *Elkanah*, a Levite of *Ramah-  
 Sophim*, so named (says *Vatablus*) because it was  
 the habitation of Prophets and Seers, and such  
 as were Doctors of the law. His mother was *Han-  
 nah*, a woman of a religious and a melting soul  
 who notwithstanding the provocations of her  
 rival *Peninnah*, (For, *ἡ δὲ ἑτέρα λέειρα* (says the Poet)  
 make *ἑρὼν ἄικον, διςμενέστε λυγρὰς* a divided bed  
 makes a divided house:) yet ceas'd she not, de-  
 voutly

voutly and constantly, to attend her husband to the solemn feasts at Shilo, there to beg of God a son, whom she might devote and dedicate to his service. A Nazarite she will make him that no razor come upon his head: I wonder whence the order of our bald-pate Friars came. The Chaldee Paraphrase, by adding one Aleph interprets it, no terror shall come upon him; that is, he shall be free from the commands of men, to wait upon God, whose service is perfect freedom. And as she was free in promising, she was not slack in performing, but as God lent her a son, she lent him back unto the Lord, 1 Sam. 1. 28. She restored the petition which God had given her, (says the Targum:) and whereas other Levites were not admitted to their ministrations before twenty years of age; She offers him, so soon as he was weaned, to appear before the Lord, and to abide there for ever, 1 Sam. 2. 18. And he whilst he was yet a childe began to Minister; that is, (says Munster) to study the law, and the knowledge of God, and to sing divine service, and to play upon musical instruments; (For such were made use of, in the service of the Sanctuary) being girt with a linnen Ephod *ἐπεσβυατι ἐξαιρίτω*, with a surplice if you please; besides a little coat, *ἐπεσπίδα*, an embroidered cope, which his mother yearly made him, to wear upon the solemn Festivals, And I hope these garments were not Popish in those early days: For thus habited our little

Cho-



*Chorister*, daily attends upon the holy *Ministrations* in *Shiloh*.

And this was *Samuel's* imployment, all the days of *Eli*: But when the sins of the people had devoured their Judges, *Hos. 7. 7.* when the *Ark* of God was taken, and old *Eli* (like the state of *Israel*) was *falln backward*, and had broke his neck; Almighty God to prevent the mischief of *Anarchy* and confusion, calls *Samuel* (now grown a man) to a new imployment; even to the exercise of *publick judicature*, which he continued till *Saul's* investiture in the Kingdome, during the space of thirty years. Indeed *S<sup>t</sup>. Paul* in his sermon at *Antioch*, *Act. 13. 21.* drawing up a *Breviary* of the *Jewish story*, seems to blend both these *Governments* together, and assigns 40 years between them: That whereas *Samuel* exercising his *Prophetical* office, had at first govern'd *Israel* alone, and afterward *ὁπὲρ γῆρας βαρύνοντες*, declining under the great burthen of years, he joined his sons in commission with him; after that, by Gods direction, condescending to the importunate desire of the people, whom he could not dissuade from their obstinate resolution, he anoints *Samuel* to be *King* over them: yet still, as a faithful counsellour, he ceased not to be assisting to him, till his death; which happened (say the *Hebrews*) four moneths before the death of *Saul*; So that he judged *Israel* all the days of his life.

And

And now the *linen Ephod* and *little Coat* is turned to a *purple Robe*; and the *Stall* in *Shilo* is changed to a *Seat* in the gates of *Ramah*, when he judged *Israel*; where if we look upon him under two considerations farther, I conceive the first part of the Text can point at no more: consider him then in his *Individuality*, and his *Personality*: His *Individual*; he was but *one*: His *Person*; this one was *Samuel*.

1. He was but *one*: For God is too much a God of Order, to prepare a government for his people with a face looking to confusion. The *Pythagoreans* thought *One* to be the *Deity*, but *Two* to be the *Devil*, because it first separates from *Unity*. And truly, what ever wild notions some fantastick *Commonwealths-men* have found out, to adorn the *Babel* of their *Oceana's*, or *Utopian* fancies; both reason and experience as well as religion teach us that those frames of *Government* stand surest which have but one *Basis*; those reel most which stand upon many legs. An unconstant cowardly *Christian* is called by *S<sup>c</sup>. James St. Iuxor*, *Jam. 1. 8.* one of two souls, two hearts; As if the more hearts, the less courage. I am sure the most tottering states, may be called *διφραλα*; the more heads the less counsel. Therefore, says the wisest of men; to whom you may add the wisdom of the *Holy Ghost*, *Prov. 28. 2.* For the transgressions of a land many are the Princes thereof. Princes shall I call

call them, or *servants set on horse-back*: such as have spurgall'd this poor jaded Nation, where *Ambition, Rapine, Faction*, and the *study of parts*, hath rid us out of breath, whilst the multiplying the number of our *masters*, hath but increased the baseness of our *bondage*. Hereupon the *Philosopher*, after he had pondred the strength of arguments on all sides, draws up this conclusion, *Ethic. l. 8.* ΒΑΣΙΣ ΜΕΝ Η ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑ *Kingdoms and Monarchies are the best of Governments.* But what talk I of *Philosophy*: when *S. Austin* convinces it to be the most *natural*: For whereas God (says he) created at first many *individuals* of all other kinde of creatures, as, many horses, many dogs, many birds, and the like, he made but one man, on whom by theright of *priority* all the *descendents* of that stock must depend. And *Herodian* gives this reason, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΝ Θ ΖΕΥΣ ΩΣΠΕΡ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ ΕΧΕΙ ΜΟΝΟΝ, ΕΤΩ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩΝ ΕΝΙ ΔΙΔΩΑΙΝ, as God alone is *King* in heaven, so he allots each particular kingdome upon earth to one particular person. *Hand bellè quædam faciunt duo*: Two are too many for some imployments; Observe I pray, in the several *changes* of the names of the *Jewish Government*; how God still avoyded *Polyarchy* and *Aristocracy*, when *Captains*, but one *Moses* in *temporals*, one *Aaron* in *Spirituals*; When *Judges*, but one *Othniel*; When *Priests*, but one *Eli*; When *Prophets*, but one *Samuel*: And when for their own ease, they

they joynd others in *commission* with them, they presently verged to corruption, and declined in their reputation. Thus fared it with *Hophni* and *Phineas* in the days of *Eli*: And good old *Samuel* found no better success in his two sons *Joel* and *Abia*: For besides the grievance which they brought upon the people, to travel to one corner of the land, to *Beersheba*, for judgement; the *Elders* of *Israel* had too just a complaint against them, that they *turned aside after lucre, took bribes, and perverted judgement*.

Let no man object (my Lords) that every *Circuit* now hath two Judges, and that you are of the *Quorum* of a numerous *commission*. All your authority flows but from *one* fountain: and although the eyes be two, blessed be God, there is but *one* head: Your commissions come now from Gods *vicegerent* our *Sovereign Lord the King*: not from that *Chimera*, that many headed Fiction: The *Keepers* (shall I call them? or) the *Goalers* of *Englands liberties*. Not long since *England* might have cryed out as once the *Carians* did, πολλοὶ στρατηγοὶ ἐμὲ ἀπώλεσαν, *Too many Commanders have destroyed me*: But now εἰς κοίραν ἔσω, εἰς βασιλεὺς; *Blessed be God, that hath set his King upon his holy hill of Sion*. And I dare appeal to all sober-minded Christians, in the words of *Abimelech*, *Judg. 9. 2.* whether is it better for you, that all the sons of *Jerubbaal*, which are threescore and ten persons should raign  
over

over you, (and so many, they say, that *sag end* of that reproach of *Parliaments* consisted of) or that one should *raign* over you?

But secondly, consider the *Person*, and this one was *Samuel*; and this *Samuel* was a *Levite*, bred up in *Shilo*, where he *ministred* to *God*, before he was set over the people; and yet no scruple was made of the lawfulness of these *concurrent powers*: 'Tis strange that *Ecclesiastical persons* should by many in our days be thought so unfit for the exercise of *civil power*. *Eli* before him was a *Priest*, and so was *Phinehas* too, and yet he executed judgement upon *Zimri* and *Cosbi*, the two idolatrous adulterers. A thing never quarrell'd at by any nations, *Christian* or *Heathen*, before our critical days, when the power of *Church-men* hath been suppress'd, that *Religion* it self might be the more easily prostituted to the spurious fancy of *vulgar* brains. The *Romanes* thought *Pontifex O. M.* was an embellishment of the *Imperial* titles. Before them, the *Aborigines* had both powers center'd in one person, *Rex Anius, Rex idem hominum, Phœbique Sacerdos*. So had the *Gracians* in their *Lycurgus* too. Before them the *Egyptians* united them says *Plutarch*, οὐ βασιλεὺς καὶ ἱερεὺς ὅντις, witness *Josephs* father-in-law, *Potiphera* the *Prince* or *Priest* of *On*, *Gen.* 41. 45. Before them, *Melchizedeck*, who was *King* of *Salem*, and *Priest* of the most high *God*. Thus by *Gods* own appoint-



ment, Deut. 17. 8, 9. the difficultest cases between blood and blood, between plea and plea, being matters of controversie, were brought before the Priests and Levites who must shew them the sentence of judgement. And this was practised in David's days, 1 Chron. 26. 29. when Chenaniah and his sons, of the tribe of Levi, were set over Israel, for all outward business, in omni negotio divino & humano (says Katablus) for officers and Judges. The same we shall finde in the days of good Jehoshaphat, who set of the Priests, and of the Levites, for the judgement of the Lord, and for controversies between blood and blood, between Laws and Commandments, between Statutes and Ordinances, 2 Chron. 19. 8. And if the Embassy of the Gospel, be more honourable then that of the Law, let not the *πρεσβυται* the Embassadors be more dishonoured. Our Samuels are bred up in Ramah-Sophim too, in the Schools of the Prophets, and at the feet of Doctors: And as their education may intitle them to some talents of knowledge, some *χαρίσματα*, so pity it is that they should want the *στάσεις* that they should be excluded those offices, in which they may improve them. Samuel's first title I know, was to be set apart for the service of the Tabernacle, and he did not seek his temporal power, by any indirect, ambitious, or preposterous courses, but being called by God, he judged Israel all his life time.

And

And if the favour and grace of the *Supream Magistrate* ( which indeed is Gods call ) shall call any *Clergy man*, to the exercise of any *temporal* power ; let us not quarrel at the preferment of a *Priest* ( as in contempe we use to call them ) for in such oblique descants, we glance at the *royal prerogative*, and either ty up the hands, or question the discretion of our *Soveraigns*. And so much for the *Person of Samuel*, which judged *Israel* all the days of his life.

2. We have seen the *Judge* and his *commissi- on*, proceed we now to his *Circuit* : He went from year to year in *Circuit*, to *Bethel*, and *Gilgal*, and *Mizpeh*. Indeed *Josephus* adds to the story, and says, that *δις τὴν ἑταρὰν ἐπερχόμενος τὰς πόλεις ἐδίκασεν αὐτοῖς* : Twice every year passing through the cities, he sate in judgement there. I confess the temper of the Jews was so turbulent, and their nature so seditious, that without two *Affizes* in the year, their *prisons* would swarm, and like the *Colledge* of the *sons of the prophets*, be too little for them. Witness those unparalleled riots, which we read of in the latter end of the *Judges*, where in the short *inter-regnum* of judiciary power, they fall to *Idolatrij* in families, *Burglaries* in Counties, and *Rapes* in cities. And would to God, *England* were so well tempered, that the *justice* and *righteousness* of the inhabitants did not call for judgement as often. But the *Original* is from year to year, whether once or twice is not determined.

The places whither he went, were *Bethel*, and *Gilgal*, & *Mizpeh*. *Bethel* signifies the house of God *Gilgal* Revelation, *Mizp*, Intention. From whence *Rabanus* makes this observation, that judgement in the house of God, is to be pronounced not indiscreetly, or with a malevolous soul; but as Scripture reveals, and with a good intention, and brotherly love; and so we must return to our own house at *Ramah*, to the closets of our breasts, and there give up our selves to Meditation. All this is very true, but too much forced: 'Tis *ultra sobrietatem sapere*, to be too wise, in fixing such sence upon holy Scripture, as the Spirit of God never pointed at. *Lyra's* short gloss is much more significant, that he went *per loca ad judicandum idonea*, to places most fit to hold *A/sizes* in: and such were these, whether we consider the Situation or the capacity of them.

Look upon the site, and you will find *Bethel* upon mount *Ephraim*, the navel of the Country: *Gilgal* and *Mizpeh* in the middle of the *Longitude*, So placed that *Mizpeh* was on the west side of the *Latitude*, and *Gilgal* on the East: In the middle, and on both sides of the Country were the Courts of judgement erected.

Again look to the receipt of the places, and ye will finde that *Bethel* after it was honoured by *Jacobs* pillar, became populous and large: At the return of the *Israelites* into *Canaan* it had a King of its own; & was of so great a strength that the chil-

children of *Joseph* were constrained to take it by Stratagem, not by force, *Judg. 1. 21.* As for *Gilgal* it was the constant *head-quarters*, where *Joshua* pitched his camp: And *Mizpeh* was the place where all *Israel* rendezvous'd, to expiate the Idolatry of *Baalim* and *Ashtaroth*. They must needs therefore be large and capacious towns, fit for the reception of all that repaired to the *Courts* of *Justice* there. Appointed no doubt for the ease and benefit of the *inhabitants*, whose charge and pains would have been too great, to have repaired to *Ramah*, the common seat of judgement. Upon which precedent no doubt, our *King Henry* the second by the counsel of his *Son* and *Bishops*, (which was afterward ratified by *Parliament* authority under *Ed.* the third) appointed *Justices of Eyre*, *justiciarios itineris*, that is, *Judges itinerant*, to hear and determine *Pleas of the crown*, and *pleas between party & party in the several Counties where the facts are committed*: That so the notoriety of them may appear, and the chargeable attendance upon *Law-Suits* at *Westmin.* may not make men think, the remedy worse then the disease.

And now I should have donewith the *Places*, & the *Parallel* that is run between them and us, if I were not assured that there is something *Emphatical* and *extraordinary* in them; to intitle them to the seats of *Justice*.

*Bethel* was at first called *Luz*, *Gen. 28. 19.* which signifies an *Almond*, a rod of which tree

God made to flourish miraculously, to shew the preheminance of *Aaron* in the *Priesthood*. It was by *Jacob* dedicated to God, and called *the house of the Lord and the gate of heaven*, because of Gods gracious appearance to him at that place. After the return of the *Israelites* from the *Egyptian* bondage, it was set apart for the *worship* of God: For there was an *Altar*, and thither went men up to *sacrifice* and to *pray*, even at this very time, as will appear, *1 Sam. 10. 3.* by the three men which *Saul* met there upon that occasion. A place consecrated, by Gods especial presence and manifestation of himself there; according to that of the *Prophet*, *in Bethel invenit eum, He found him in Bethel, then he spake with us, Hos. 12. 4.* Yet *Bethel* the house of God is made choice of by *Samuel* for the seat of justice. *Gilgal* was remarkable for the twelve stones, which *Joshua* pitched there, in remembrance of the twelve *Tribes* w<sup>ch</sup> at that place passed over *Jordan*. It is called *the hill of fore-skins*, *Josh. 5. 3.* from the *circumcision* which by Gods command was renewed there upon all the children of *Israel*. There the camp continued till the *Pasover* was celebrated. Nay, so convenient *Quarters* it was, that for many years after, even to the days of *Samuel*, from thence they began their expeditions, they rendezvous'd there, there they *incamped* when they renewed the Kingdome to *Saul*, *1 Sam. 11. 14.* Yet in *Gilgal* in the camp of the men of war is the seat of justice.

Third-



Thirdly, *Mizpeh* is the place whither the people were assembled by *Samuel* to pray for them, and to expiate their *Idolatry*. And *Rupertus* is of opinion, that the waters which the people drew there, had the same vertue which the waters of *jealousie* had, *Numb. 5. 24.* which were waters of bitterness to all offenders which drank thereof, and caused the belly to swell, and the thigh to rot; and so discover the worshippers of *Baalim* and *Ashtaroth*. Yet even in *Mizpeh* where an expiation of *Idolatry* was to be made, was the seat of Justice.

I. *Samuel* goes to *Bethel*, the house of God: The time is come, says *S<sup>t</sup>. Peter*, that judgement must begin at the house of God. *1 Pet. 4. 17.* Which words, although they principally reflect upon those persecutions and afflictions w<sup>ch</sup> shall befall Gods people; yet have they an eye to those chastisements and punishments w<sup>ch</sup> shall be inflicted upon offenders within the pale of the Church. But here I hope neither the *Conclave* nor the *Consistory* hear me: should my voice reach either *Rome* or *Geneva*, I should stir a Wasps nest. Which places although far remote from one another, yet in this case are they coupled together by the tails like *Samsons* foxes, with a fire-brand of sedition between them. Most Scholars know, what *Bel-larm.* hath wrote *De exemptione clericorum à jugo seculari*; so he calls the mild & mercifull government of Kings; 'tis a yoke, an intolerable yoke, w<sup>ch</sup>

neither they nor their *Profelytes* can bear. Where he ties up the hands of the *secular power*, from executing judgment upon a *Clerk*, though stain'd with *treason* or *murther*, or sins of the deepest dye. I meddle not with those priviledges w<sup>ch</sup> *Christian Emperours* and *Kings* have in their respective dominions given to the holy *Church*. Let those that have them, plead them, But that by the *moral* or *positive* law of God, all *Clergy-men* should be exempt from all *civil sanctions*, and the *coercive* power of the *Magistrate*, is so destructive to *Kingdomes*, nay, even to *Christianity* it self, that nothing more. 'Tis that w<sup>ch</sup> *Christ* never plead-ed: he paid *tribute* for fear of bringing a *scandal* upon the *Gospel*, *Mat. 17*. Nay, he was obedient to the *sentence* of death pronounced against him by the *secular power*, that *power* w<sup>h</sup> he acknowledged had that authority from him, which was used to his destruction. *Joh. 19. 11*. He *suffered* for us (says the *Apostle*) *leaving us an example that we should follow his steps: 1 Pet. 2. 21*. That is, to *suffer* and to *submit*; not *καταρτυνεν*, to *plead an exemption*, and then to *lord it over others*. I, but says *Bellarmino* the *Pope* hath exempted all *Clergy-men*, from subjection to *secular Princes*, that as to them they are not *Princes*, nor *higher Powers*. And I pray who exempted the *Pope*? Why, the *Canonists* will tell you, that *Papa est jure divino directè Dominus totius orbis*; the *Monarchy*, the temporal *Monarchy* of the world was

was absolutely and inseparably given to the *See* of *Rome*, as a branch of the *Charter*, which *Christ* gave to *Peter*. Why, but what think they then of the *Apostles* injunction? *Let every soul be subject to the higher powers. Rom. 13. 1.* That is, say they, *Lay-men* to their respective *Clergy*, as sheep to their shepherds, sons to their spiritual parents. Why, but *S<sup>c</sup>. Chrysostome* makes *Every* soul of a larger extent, and fetches in the *Clergy* too, *καὶ ἡνὶ ἐκκλησίαι, καὶ ἡνὶ ἀποστόλοι, καὶ ἡνὶ βασιλευσίναι, &c.* Oh, then by *higher Powers* (says he) is meant the *Pope*. Why, but *S<sup>c</sup>. Peter* interprets it of *secular powers*, *1 Pet. 2. 13. Submit your selves to every ordinance of man, for the Lords sake, whether it be to the King as supreme.* Oh, says *Bellarmino*, *Eotempore valde necessarium erat, diligenter monere Christianos, ut Regibus obedirent, ne fidei predicatio impediretur.* (I quote his own words, lest you should suspect that I abuse him.) *At that time* (says he) *obedience to Kings* ought diligently to be prest upon the people, lest they should stop the free passage of the Gospel. Let heaven and earth hear this, and stand amazed. *At that time!* What, is the eternal spirit of truth become a servant of the *Times*? Is scripture become a *Lesbian* rule, and bowed to our fancies? But this is the very answer, that a *classical* Brother gave me, in the days of *Englands* rebellion, when I pinch'd him with those *Apostolical* precepts, and asked him whether he thought

S<sup>c</sup>.

*S<sup>t</sup>. Peter and S<sup>t</sup>. Paul wrote true divinity : he answered that Paul and Peter wrote seasonable doctrine for the times they lived in ; were they alive now, when Christians knew their strength better, he thought they would change their copy. Thus the Jesuite and the Covenanter, like men that run in a circle, turn back to back, and run from one another, in a seeming difference, but never cease till they meet face to face and kiss each other.*

But some of the brood of *Loiola* have met with the best confutation, that is, a halter ; and have found that a cart at *Tiburn* is but an ill chair to dispute in ; having been justly cut off by those laws from which they pleaded exemption. As for my *Consistorial* friends, if they repent not, their brother *Guthry* will tell them, they must expect the same condemnation. For they that travel the same roade, if they keep the same pace must needs come to their journeys end both together.

Indeed so long as the *Lemane lake* bounded them, they were to be pitied, not to be feared ; but, *cum proximus ardet Ucalegon*, 'tis time to look about us, when our neighbours house is on fire. If any please to turn over that sober and modest history of *Scotland* written by the most reverend *Archbishop* of *S<sup>t</sup>. Andrews*, he will finde rebellions even to a prodigy hatched under the wings of *Religion*. There *Pont* dares tell King *James* and his *Council*, that they do not acknowledge

ledge them judges in causes Ecclesiastick: which is the cause perhaps, why our brethren now adays leave that clause of His Majesties titles out of their prayers. There will they finde the Ministers of *Edinborough* proclaim a fast, on a day appointed by His Majesty for a solemn feast; and to detain the people at Church, three Preachers make Sermon all day long: And we know who wrote after that copy in *England* too. In a word (for the raking in this kennel makes it stinke abominably) there *Blake* audaciously tells the King, that speeches delivered in the pulpit, although alledged to be treasonable, cannot be judged by the King, till the Kirk first take cognizance thereof. Did the Priests of *Bethel* here put in a Declinator (think you) against Samuel? did they appeal to the Sanhedrim, or the Schools of the Prophets? No, though *Bethel* was the house of God, and so famous that afterward it was made the Kings Chappel, *Amos* 7. 13. yet Samuel goes in circuit to *Bethel*.

But secondly, from *Bethel* he goes to *Gilgal*, the camp of war. For of old the tents of *Israel* were no sanctuary for rapine or injustice. When *Achan* had sacrilegiously stohn the *Babylonish* garment, and the shekels of silver, and the wedge of gold, *Ioshua* in the midst of the camp commands execution upon the malefactor, and all of his stock and lineage, and for a perpetual memory of the fact, he raises a pillar and named the



the place the valley of *Achor* to all succeeding ages. *Josh. 7. 26.* That position was not then heard of that *inter arma silent leges*, the laws must be hush'd where drums and trumpets speak: They knew they fought to establish peace, which could not be, where right and justice was neglected. And where should justice whet her sword with more severity, then where violence and injury may expect most protection? amongst those, -- *quos arma tegunt, & baltheus ambit; belis and buff coats.* The witty Satyrist reckons up all those affronts which a Peasant should meet with in the *Romane Camp*, in his time; where one eye durst not weep for the loss of another, if a Souldier beat it out. And if any one that had two shins, durst adventure to make a complaint *inter tot caligatos, millia clavorum*, among so many clubs and clouted shoes, he should onely be heard by a *Fudge Advocate*, in a *Court Martial*, where good luck betided him, if his remedy was not worse then the disease. Which makes our Saviour so strict in his advice to Souldiers, *Luke 3. 14.* That they should do no violence, *Non sive a se ipsis, shake no man.* The Metaphor includes much: neither thresh them by beating of them, nor grind them by oppressing of them, nor sift them by extorting money from them. For if once it come to a *Quod libet id licet his*-- God knows where an armed violence would stop. Which begot that admirable edict in *Cassiodor*,  
*Vivant*

*vivant cum provincialibus jure civili, nec insol-  
lescat animus qui se sentit armatum, quia clypeus  
ille exercitus tui quietem debet prestare paganis.*

An army ought to be a sword and buckler to the  
Countrèy where they quarter. Whether they  
have obeyed this counsel in after-ages, some  
have too sadly found. But blessed be God, who  
hath removed from us *Aquilonarem exercitum*,  
*Joel 2. 20.* Even the locust and the canker-worm,  
and the caterpillar and the palmer-worm; the  
great army which we had sent amongst us, which  
devoured all the fat things of the land. Blessed be  
God who hath removed that terrour, that did  
accompany the name of Souldier, which is now  
a Protection, not an affrightment. Blessed be  
God who hath stilled the raging of the sea, the  
noise of the waves, and the tumults of the people,  
*Psal. 65. 7.* Who hath shackled *venales manus*,  
such as would dispute no commands: *Ibi fas*,  
*ubi plurima merces*, such as thought good pay, and  
rich plunder would gild over a bad cause. Those  
loyal souls which stil are honoured with the title  
of Souldiers, will no doubt, prove themselves  
indeed to be the Life guard of their King. For as  
Justice supports the Throne, they dare not be so  
great Rebels, as by any actions of injustice or op-  
pression to pull it down. They will rather wait  
upon our Samuels to Gilgal, then obstruct their  
passage thither.

But thirdly, from Gilgal he goes to Mizpeh,  
where

where was the *tryal* and *punishment* of *Idolaters*. I will not here dispute the case, whether the *judgement of religious controversies*, and *punishment* of offences belongs onely to the *civil Magistrate*. I am no *Erastian*: But this I am sure of, That a *man of God* came in his predecessours days to old *Ely*, and sadly reproves him for neglecting the *uniformity* and *decency* in the *service of the sanctuary*, which he calls *kicking against Gods sacrifices and his offerings*. And *Caminus* proves it, from the *Hebrew Doctors*, that this *man of God* was *Elkana* the father of *Samuel*, who no doubt would have been armed with sharper *Rhetorick* against his son should he have gratified a popular faction in their *Schism*, or *Idolatry*. For a *Magistrate* is *custos utriusque tabulae*; he is a Judge both in *Laws* and *Commandments*, *Statutes* and *Ordinances*, things that concern *God* as well as *man*. 2 Chr. 19. 10. And if any defect can be found in our *English Laws*, 'tis this, that they are more strict to preserve to man his *Mens* and *Tuum*, then to God his *Suum*. That it shall be less hazardous to deny *God* (at least consequentially) against the first Commandement; then the authority of a petty constable, against the fifth: To worship a horse as the *Persians* do, against the second; then to steal a horse, against the eighth: To blaspheme *God*, against the third; then to slander the neighbour, against the ninth: To prophane *Gods Sabbaths* and *Sanctuaries*, in abusing

sing *holy times* and *places*, against the fourth, then to *trespass* against man, even *pedibus ambulando*, by trampling upon his grass, or stepping over his threshold. Mistake me not: It is not my purpose to give a loose to *licentiousness*, or to think a transgression of the second table is but a *petty trespass*. I know that without *righteousness* to man, there is no true *holiness* to God, and a *religious Rebel* is but a *gilded Atheist*. But forasmuch as the *Pœna præsens* is that alone, which for the most part strikes a terroure to *debauched* mindes: And *practical Atheists*; however they have a general notion of *eternity*, yet seldome apply it, *pro hâc & nunc* in their particular actions, to think of the last *Assize*, when they shall be arraigned before the judgement seat of Christ, to give an account for what they have done in the flesh, whether it be good or evil. And forasmuch, as the putting to death of one *malefactor* causes deeper horroure, then the story of a thousand *Dives's* roaring in hell: for in the one, we see the ghastly visage of death before our eyes; whilst the other serves to fill up an empty corner of a *stained cloth*, where it is so customary, that *prophane* men esteem it little more then fabulous: Upon these and many other grounds, sober-minded Christians do wish (*My Lords*) that your *commissions* were enlarged to inquire more for the Lord against *Baalim* and *Ashtaroth* here in *Mizpeh*. Then should not  
*Atheistical*

*Atheistical Libertines* rant in the streets ; *superstitious worshippers* of their own inventions should not dare to separate from Gods publick ordinances : prophane stabbers of his holy name, should be indited of *murther*, for *crucifying* again the Lord of Life : the thriving sin of *Sacrilege* would find a snare indeed (as the *Vulgar Latine* reads it, *Laqueus est homini devorare sacra :* ) to rob God of time or place of worship, deserves a halter : *Rebellious miscreants*, which spend their lives in sacrificing to the Devil, would finde such severity of judgement here, that perhaps, even *Pœna formidine*, they might be diverted from the evil of their ways, and not be judged of the Lord hereafter.

My Lords, we have hopes that that religious zeal fills your hearts, which once touched *Dauids*, whose eyes gushed out with water, because men kept not Gods law. *Psal. 119. 136.* And indeed, My Lords, it is time for all to weep, if once God laughs. Because I have called, (says God) and ye refused, I have stretched out mine arm, and no body laid it to heart ; I will also laugh at your calamity. *Prov. 1. 22.* It is time for you, and us, and all the Nation, to draw waters at *Mizpeh*, and pour them out abundantly, if once God come to his *subsannabo*, to have us in derision. His frown is not so terrible as such a *Sardonick laughter*. He hath been graciously pleased once more to turn that laughter into a smile, and



and with it, our *mourning* into joy: He hath *thundred* upon our enemies with a terrible thunder. But it was not the tears of our repentance, which were sufficient to raise these storms. Not unto *as O Lord, not unto us, but to thy Name give we the praise.* Our enemies worshipped *Ashtaroth*: The sins of the *Amorites* were full: their *guile* and *hypocrisie*, their *sacriledge* and *bloud-guiltiness*, their *perjuries* and *treasons* made the wrath of God break out like fire against them. And now our storms are scattered, I perswade my self God makes tryal whether the *Sunshine* of his Mercy cannot court us out of those *cloaks*, those *garments spotted with the flesh*, which the *blasts* of afflictions could not *ruffle* us out of: whether our hearts of *flint* will not be broken upon the *downy* beds of mercy.

For let me seriously put the question: Are we men? *Qwa nomina*, born to live under a *civil* government, such as pretend to honour our gracious King? And shall let loose the reins to such facinorous actions, as shall provoke God to *number and finish our kingdome*? *Dan. 5. 26.* and cast his *Anointed* once more into exile, out of the land of his *Nativity*? Consider seriously how *Samuel* threatens the *stiff-necked Israelites*, *1 Sam. 12. 25.* But if you will still do wickedly, (says he) you shall be destroyed, both ye and your King. Hear this you pretenders to *Loyalty*, who dare fight against God, as well as for your

H

King:

*King*: ye are the greatest *Traitours* to the *Crown*. Are we *Christians*? such as took a military oath in our *Baptism*, to fight Gods bat-tels, against the world, the flesh, and the devil? and shall we prove *δευαχοι*, shall we fight on the devils side, against God? Are we *penitent Christians*, such as in the day of our *captivity*, made many solemn vows and covenants of a better obedience? I do not mean that *Solemn League and Covenant*, that covenant with death, *Isa. 28. 15.* which was not so truly a *hold-ing* up of our hands to God, as a *lifting* up of our hands against God. But a *promise* and *profesion* of devoting our selves and all that God should rescue for us out of the *Harpyes* talons, to God and to his service. And is this performed by sacrificing all to *Baalim* and *Ashtaroath*, to *Venus* and *Bacchus*, *parta mea veneri sunt munera*—to *intemperance* and *uncleanness*, to *luxury* and *prophaneness*? Pardon I beseech you a just indignation. Our little *cock-boats* are tost on the same waves with the greatest gallies, and are in danger of *shipwrack* sooner; we had need look about us, lest the *fluctus decumanus* be still behinde. Shall after ages say, that they are made *Anathema's*, cursed in their cradles, cursed before their *nativities*, because their *fore-fathers* did not pay their vows? My Lords, you are the *Ministers of God*, to take vengeance of them that do evil; *Rom. 13. 4.* and we hope and believe that

that you will not bear the sword vain. We could with your power enlarged; yet still you have a power to be a terrour to evil doers. I beseech you, *exerite brachia*, make bare your arm, strike at *ptophane libertinisme* as far as your swords can reach. And if your adjudging in *Mizpeh* will not serve the turn, follow the accursed *Agags* back to *Gilgal*, and hew them there in pieces. Thus have we run through the circuit, and yet have not begun the *Assizes*: The last part, he judged Israel in all those places: of which, a word, and so shall I break up this session.

3. He judged: and how judged he? I answer first negatively: not like his sons, who did *תוֹעֲבָוּ וְשִׁחַדוּ*, (says *Josephus*) walk quite contrary to their father, they turned aside after lucre to take bribes, and to pervert judgement. But secondly, affirmatively, from his own challenge, *1 Sam. 12. 3.* In general that he had done no injury: whose ox have I taken, or whose ass have I taken? In special that he was not guilty of Fraud, Oppression, or Bribery. Whom have I defrauded, or whom have I oppressed, or of whose hands have I received any bribes, to blinde mine eyes therewith? The three first of these have *piceatas manus*: Injury, Oppression, and Fraud have birdlime fingers: now a Judge should not be an *Autolicus*. The last, Bribery, hath *manns oculatas*, hands full of eyes: now a Judge should not in this sense be like old *Isaack* dim of sight,

but nimble of touch. The time does not permit me to enter into a full discourse of these particulars. I shall onely add, that none of these could agree with *Samuels* temper: Not *Injury*, as he was a *Man*; not *Fraud*, as he was a *Prophet*; not oppression as he was a *Magistrate*; not *Bribery*, as he was a *Judge*.

First as he was a *Man* enlightened with the noble beams of *reason*, he would not be *injurious*. What if *beasts* and *birds* and *fishes* rob one another? *ὡς τὰ θηρία καὶ τὰ πτερὰ καὶ τὰ ῥέοντα*, as the *wild ass* (says the son of *Sirach*) is the *Lions* prey in the wilderness. *Wisd.* 13. 19. *Man* must degenerate into *beast*, he must be *homini lupus*, if he *worry* and *spoil* and *plunder* another. And *St. James* tells us of a *ἡμῶν βασιλεὺς*, *Jam.* 2. 8. a *royal law* that is given us: *Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thy self*. *Royal*, because dictated by that *Magisterial* rule of refined nature, right reason: And *Royal*, because inculcated by our *King* and *Law-giver*, *Christ*, *Joh.* 13. 34. And *Royal* because a *Law* given principally to *Kings* and *Magistrates*, who should scorn--*quocunque modo rem*--. To make the *Commonwealth* their private gain: and are presumed to have so much already, that they have over-grown that root of evil *πλεονεξίαν* the covetous desire of having more. *Samuel* did not desire that he that came to plead at his bar, should bring *βέν ἐπὶ γλῶττι*, an ox upon his tongue, as was said of *Demosthenes*: that is the

the first: *Whose ox have I taken?* He did no man injury.

Secondly, as he was a *Prophet*, he knew what the written law enjoined, *Levit. 19. 13. Thou shalt not defraud thy neighbour.* The simplicity of those holy Seers had never learn'd *Lysanders* policy: *Ὁμοῦ ἢ λέοντι καὶ ἐρικνέστῃ προσοπίσῃ ἐκπὶ τὸν ἀλόντιον*, to piece out the *Lyons skin* with the *Foxes tail*: where strength was wanting to oppress, there wit should supply it with a cheat. He did not set traps or lay snares to catch men, *Jer. 5. 27.* First contrive plots, and then accuse and condemn others for them. In the next story indeed we finde *Saul* among the *Prophets*, and he was fraudulent enough: But the *Chaldee Paraphrase* reads it, & *insanivit Saul*, *Saul was mad*: And many such *mad Prophets* we have lived to see, who under the cloak of a sanctimonious life, and a pretence of gifts, have defrauded their poor *Profelytes* of their estates, wits, liberties, and lives. But know it brethren: *Satan* is never so purely a *Devil*, as when he appears an *Angel of light*. No: *Samuel* was bred up in *Shiloh*, and in the causes which he adjudged, he could appeal to the *Law* and to the *Testimonies*. He knew the *Lord* did abhor both the blood-thirsty and deceitfull man. He defrauded none.

Thirdly, as he was a *Magistrate*, he would oppress none. He knew their dignity set them over others, to protect and defend them, not to tram-



ple upon them and oppress them. The fat kine of Basan which dwell in the mountains of Samaria (says the Prophet Amos) oppress the poor and crush the needy, Amos 4. 1. These (says Clarius) are pingues proceres, & delicati principes, qui ad arandum nihil valent, sed tantum ad devorandum, the well-lined Magistrates, which like stall'd oxen are fitter to feed then to work. Grotius interprets the Kine of Basan (in the feminine gender) by the wives of Magistrates who too often give Law to their Husbands, and abuse their authority to support their own pride and haughtiness. If once Jezebel be Ahabs instructour, what poor Naboth can keep his vineyard? Samuel no doubt had a wife, else whence sprung Joel and Abia his two sons! But she is not once mentioned, in the holy Page, least she should seem to have a finger in the Government. Thus Melchizedek is called ἀνάρχος ὁ ἀνάρχος because his Genealogy is not recorded: So should a Magistrate be ἀνάρχος, he should know no relations, no bosome favourite, which may grinde the faces of the poor first, that he may come after and eat them up like bread.

We may sadly remember the time, when judgement sprung up as Hemlock (as the Prophet complains, Hos. 10. 4.) Sicut absinthium vel cicuta, herbs which are green and flourishing, but taste them, and the juice is bitter poison. What greater flourishes of equity and impartial proceedings, then in those High Courts of Justice.

But

But those poor souls that tasted of them, found *judicium amara mortis* (as the original signifies) the bitterness of death was in them. And let the Prophet Hosea tell you, when that time was: It was when they spoke words swearing falsely, in making a Covenant. And what words do you think they spoke: Even the same that Pharaoh did against the Israelites, *Exod. i. 10. Opprimamus sapienter*, let us deal wisely with them and destroy them: *καταπορισώμεθα αὐτούς* Let us play the Sophisters with them, *ἡ δόλω ἢ ἐ βίηφι*, there's fraud and oppression both united. Of both which the people acquit our Magistrate Samuel here: Thou hast not (say they) defrauded us, nor oppressed us, *1 Sam. 12. 4.*

Lastly, as he was a Judge, he shook his hands from holding of bribes, as Isaiah expresses it, *Chap. 33. verse 15.* The word signifies *Volam* the palm, the hollow of the hand, which others who sell courtesies hold out to receive their gratuities; *ὅτι καὶ λαβίην* (a speech too proverbial in taking of fees) This he shook, which of old was a Symbol of hatred or disdain.

And Judges had need shake off such a viper from their hands, which is of such a venomous nature, that let it but sting the fingers ends, it presently blinds the eyes. Even the eyes of the wise says Moses, and perverts the words of the righteous, *Deut. 16. 19.* *Κέρδει καὶ σοφία δίδεται*, even wisdom it self stoops to advantage, says Pindarus.

Oh brethren, how much doth *self interest* prevail in the world! What a persuasive faculty there is in gifts! They do *πείθειν θεούς*; says the *Poet*, reconcile heaven, and ingratiate us with all the powers upon earth. What plausible pretences the most upright men finde to entertain them! They are but the *evidences* of a gratefull minde; the *testimonies* of respect and kindness; the tokens of observance of our loving friends, who either have been benefitted by us, and then that obliges them to these *returns*; or hope to gain a good opinion of us, by these *arguments* of their intire devotion to us. And who can keep his eyes open, when such *Sirens* charm? Or if any do, it is but *one eye*, to look upon the *person* so well deserving; that, that should look upon the *cause*, the *right eye*, is quite blinded: But *Samuel* remembred that the people that he judged lived under a *Theocracy*: God was their King, he but a *viceroi*. He knew that one day he must come to be judged himself, by that God with whom *there is no iniquity nor respect of persons, nor taking of gifts*: And however justice may be blinded here, the all-seeing eye of *Providence* is quick-sighted, and will at last bring to light the *hidden works of darkness*: which made him wash his hands in innocency; and without injury, fraud, oppression, or bribery, judge *Israel* all his days.

But *longum est iter per præcepta, per exempla breve*: All preaching cannot convince so much  
my

my Lords, as your *practise*. I may spend the time in teaching *facienda*, what is to be done: 'Tis you must apply it *faciendo*, in *doing* what is taught. You see Samuel after his death still prophesies: Eccl. 46. 20. And we hope he prophesies of our days; that God would raise up Judges like him, men of integrity, fearing God, and hating covetousness: which shall go in Circuit to Bethel and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, from County to County, from City to City, and judge our Israel in all those places. Wherefore now my Lords, let the fear of the Lord be upon you, for you judge not for man, but for the Lord.

---

Sacred

---

my Lord, as your practice. I may spend the  
time in teaching, because what is to be done: This  
you must apply it, because in doing what is  
right, it is a reward after he shall fill prophe-  
cies, and we hope the prophecies of our  
Lord, that God would raise up a king like him.  
and of many, many God and Father, our Lord,  
which shall go in Christ to send and to  
and from Christ to Christ from Christ  
to Christ, and then our Lord in all these places,  
wherefore now my Lord, in the face of the  
Lord be upon you for ever, not for ever, but  
for the Lord.

*[Faint, mostly illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*



SACRED HYMNS

UPON THE

GOSPELS

OF THE

Hyemal Quarter.



CAMBRIDGE:

Printed by *John Field*, Printer to the  
Univerſitie, 1661.

SACRED HYMN

UPON THE

GOSPELS

OF THE

HYMNAL QUARTET.



CHAS. H. BROWN

Printed by John Taylor & Co. 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

P R E F A C E.

R E A D E R,

**T** *Hou art here presented with the  
Essays of some broken hours: the  
happiest means in those unhappy  
times (when they were meditated) to  
break our griefs, and refresh us in our  
languishments. For they were composed  
by the waters of Babylon, where we  
sate down and wept, to remember Si-  
ons captivity: Our harps were hang-  
ed upon the willows in the midst  
thereof: For when the Sanctuary was  
shut up against the establish'd service of  
God, it is not to be imagined that we could  
sing one of the Lords songs there. That  
were say (our enemies) to prophane Gods  
worship, with the Imagery of musick,  
and*

## Preface.

and to introduce Heathenish usages into our Christian Temples. I have always thought holy David as great a hater of Superstitious vanities as themselves: and yet I have learned, that it was his daily practise to worship God this way: And if any think that the burden of the Jewish rites was so heavy, that they had need of musick, to cheat the wearisomeness of their service, ( as we use to hang bells in the ears of our loaden horses : ) let them know, that the simplicity of our Evangelical worship admits of singing too, if two Apostles be not mistaken; And if any should pretend to the Spirit of Revelation, to say that this was meant of Hopkins and Sternholds Psalms, I would not credit him.

I have often admired at the Prophe-  
tick soul of our learned Hooker, who  
many years since fore-told, that if Puri-  
tanism should prevail, it would bring in  
Anabaptism with it. We have seen his  
words

## Preface.

words made good, with the advantage of some score of sects besides, which like young adders (fearing some danger) are crept back into the mouth of the old one and hid themselves. And may they there finde an everlasting tomb, and never come out again, to bite venomously or so much as to hiss at those which are farther off from Images, then they are from worshipping of Imaginations.

These odes were prepared for Chamber-musick, which was admirably composed by that rare son of Art, and Master in his faculty M<sup>r</sup>. Jo. Jenkins that when we might not meet to chaunt holy Anthems in the Quire, devout Christians, might make their houses and their hearts too, Temples of the Holy Ghost. If any wonder at their Pindarick numbers, he is desired to know that they were designed for vocal Musick, and best fitted for it by often and uneven

ca-



## **Preface.**

**cadencies, which would lose its Grace  
in equinumeral lines. The Glory of  
God, and Service of the Church, is the  
only aim of**

**The unwortheist of**

**those that wait at**

**Gods Altars,**

**Tho. Stephens.**

**i. Sun-**

*2. Sunday in Advent. Mat. 23.*

**H**oly procession! from Mount Olivet,  
The King of glory rides in state!  
Upon an *Asses* back he's ferrying,  
Passing from *Bethpage* to the *Cities* gate,  
Ye winde-begotten gennets fly,  
And turkish mules stand by.  
He that bestrides the *Cherubims* will grace  
The silly *Reel* of an oppressed *Ass*;  
The glad *Disciples* spread their robes upon her,  
And all the way is straw'd with clothes of honour.  
They cast thick branches on the ground,  
With which her *Temples* shall be crown'd.

And all the train

Cry out amain,

And make one song;

*Hosanna: Hosanna:*

*Hosanna* from the van we hear,

*Hosanna's* ecchoed in the rear

*Hosanna* to King *Dauids* son.

*Collect.*

Lord we are silly heavy-laden asses;  
But let thy holy *Spirit* rest upon us;  
And cloath us with thy robes of heavenly graces,  
Then nothing but *Hosanna, Hosanna,*  
*Hosanna* shall be heard among us.

*2. Sunday in Advent. Luk. 24.*

**P**rodigious day! a day of night!  
Darkness surrounds the Orb of light.  
The *Sun* his wonted beams forgets,  
And muffled up, at noonday sets.

The trembling *Moon* though wan and faint,  
 Her paler cheeks with *blood* does paint.  
 And all the *Stars* do sympathise  
 I'th *falling sickness* of the skies :  
 Well may the nations *roar* and shriek,  
 When sea and waters do the like.  
 Mens hearts do fail for fear: and why?  
 Na' *ure* her self begins to die.

But stay! where thickest darkness crouds,  
 What *glorie's* that breaks through the clouds!  
 Heav'n's eye did well to *wink*: 'twas fit:  
 For such a *beam* would dazle it.  
 'Tis *he*, 'Tis *he*: The *son of Man*  
 Ten thousand *Angels* bear his train!  
 His *Trumpets* sound so shrill and clear,  
 That quick and dead the noyse do hear.  
 When *Judah's* Lion roars, he'l make  
 The beasts of all the *earth* to quake!

## Collect.

Blest *Saviour*! mayst thou be thus  
*Lion* to them, but *Lamb* to us.

*Lift up our heads*, now draweth on  
 The time of our redemption.

Adopt us *thine*: Make us *thine own*,  
 Joint heirs of promise with thy son!

*Lions* we know, if we be such,

Will none of the *blood royal* touch.

3. Sunday in Advent. Mat. 11. (doubt:

**VV**hat riddle's this? Does *John* begin to  
 Do prisons shut *him* in & shut *faith* out?  
 Or does *Christ's* *Herauld* w<sup>th</sup> his finger point & say,  
 Behold the *Lamb of God* and look another way?

Triumph *Herodias* ! He that did reprove  
 Thy softer measures (trod to please thy *Love*)  
 Now cannot keep his ground,  
 But he himself *turns round*.

The people troop to th' wilderness, and finde  
 Nought but a *reed* there, *shaken with the winde*.

Pardon great *Prophet*, this false theme  
 Thy Sacred ashes does blaspheme.

Such temporizing in *Kings* houses dwells  
 Not clo'd with *Camels* hair in *Hermets* cells.

Thou, more then *Prophet*, didst fore-see  
 How thy *Disciples* faith would die with thee :

Unless the *King* of life and glory

Would quicken it with a living story :

The *blinde* do see, the *lame* do walk ;

*Lepers* are cleans'd, the *dumb* do talk ;

*Deaf* hear, the *dead* to life are brought ;

The *poor* receive the *Gospel* taught.

*Sense* may instruct their *faith*, and make it clear,

When *Nature's* at a loss, *God* does appear.

*Collect.*

*Lord* ! we are *leprous*, *blind*, *dumb*, *deaf* and *lame* :

But thy Almighty power is still the same,

Come *Lord*, and work another miracle,

Raise our *dead* souls to *life*, to *heav'n* from *hell*.

4. Sunday in Advent. John 1.

**I**T dawns ; the *day-star*'s up, and hasts to greet  
 The rising of the *sun*.

The *Cryer* calls ; the *Court* will straight be set

The *Judge* is coming on.

Strange Cryer this  
 That chose a wilderness  
 Before a populous town:

Was it because  
 His Lord and master chose  
 A manger for his Throne?

Oh no! The Ox and Ass have known,  
 Their masters crib to be their own:

But man alone  
 Alas! knows none.

Well suits a wilderness with beasts of prey  
 When man has made himself more beast than  
 The foolish Jews blind with credulity, (they.

Mistook this harbinger their King to be:  
 A burning and a shining light was John;  
 They straightway thought this light to be the

Thus children bow (sun;

To th' Heraulds gilded coat

And do not know

The Prince behind does ow'r

John was not the Messiah

Nor was he that Elias, (expected:

Nor Moses's Prophet which they long

In power and word, though he

Elias well might be,

And more a Prophet then e're Jew rejected.

Those prophesied upon the earth

He prophesied before his birth.

They things to come did teach,

He present truths did preach:

By



By faith they saw *Messias* to adore him :

But none beheld him cloath'd with flesh before

*Collect.*

( him

Lord ! may his shining make us burn ;

His burning make us shine in turn :

Let us prepare thy ways by him made known,

And smooth thy paths by making straight our

*Christmas day.* John 1.

( own.

**T**He shortest day has found the longest morn ;

Which dawn'd in *Abrahams* days but now is

A day so glorious that the backward sun ( born

Seeing such lustre thought his work was done ;

And rose so late,

As out of date.

The feather'd *Quire* of heaven, did clap their wing

And tun'd this Carol then ;

All glory be to God on high, they sing,

Peace and good will to men.

Yet these high-soavers stoop to pry

Into this days great mystery :

When the eternal God in time begun,

The *Virgins* Maker was the *Virgins* son.

The King of heav'n at's birth

Becomes a *Pilgrim* on the earth.

The word grows flesh ; A *Virgin* proves a Mother

God-man is one, united both together.

This news first to the *Shepherds* came

Well might the *Shepherds* seek a lamb

The Lamb of God ; white innocence ; yet so

As he's a lamb, he is a shepherd too.

Mysterious truths, time in these changes keep :

The lamb turns Shepherd, shepherds are his sheep.

## Collect.

Great *Shepherd* of our souls ; Enlarge thy *folds*  
 Let *Heathens* hear thy *Lure* :  
 Keep *Wolves* and *Foxes* thence ; Be thou our  
 That we may feed secure. fence,  
*S<sup>t</sup>. Stephens. Mat. 23.*

**H**ow soon the *Heav'ns* orecaſt ! the *ſun* is fled  
 And hides his glorious head.  
 The *King* of *Martyrs* yeſterday did riſe ;  
 Now the firſt *Martyr* dies.  
 This is the *chequer'd* ſtate of *Chriſtians*, where  
 As many *blacks* as *whites* appear.  
 Rare *beauty* this ! in whole ſweet face  
*Blood* mix'd with white does add a grace,  
 The ſtony hearted *Jews*  
 Do as they uſe,  
 Treating Gods *Prophets* without love or pity ;  
 Some they do kill,  
 Others they ſerve as ill,  
 With *ſcourges*, *taunts*, and caſting out oth' *City* :  
 Theſe *men of God* are things contemn'd, abhor'd :  
 They truly bear the *burthen of the Lord*.  
 Ingratefull *Jews* ! requiting ill for good !  
 From *Abel* unto *Zacharias*  
 Th' unhappy ſon of *Barachias*  
 This crimſon fin  
 Is ſtill of kin,  
 And all the *Prophets* are allied in blood.  
 Yet bleſſed *Stephen* ! their forward zeal  
 To wound thee, teaches them to heal,  
 They in a *ring* about thee tread :

This *ring's* thy *Crown* of glory:  
And all the stones thrown at thy head,  
Are *pearls* to deck thy story.

Thou saw'st *heav'n* open: their rude blows begin  
To pelt thee hence, and make thee enter in.

*Coll.*

Lord! Let the mischiefs plotted by our foes

Prove our advantage in the close.

Thus shall we bless our *persecutors*, and  
When we are wounded *kiss* the wounding hand. -

*St. Johns. John 21.*

Make room:

(come.

And let the *friend* o'th' *bridegroom*

Prepare your *chaplets*, strew the ground

With *roses*, let the *doors* be crown'd:

But till the *bride* be deck'd and drest,

Let his *beloved* lie in's breast.

Thou lofty *Eagle*! who do'st soar on high

And view the *sun* with an undazled eye!

Great *Prophet*! great *Evangelist*!

*Apostle*! *Doctour*! how does *Christ*

Heap all these offices upon

His fav'rite *John*?

And justly: for none of his minde could say

So much as he, that in his *bosome* lay:

Great *Martyr* too! for sure he *died*

Under the *Cross*, when's *Love* was crucified.

No; He of all the *twelve* escap'd the *Cup*

Which they drunk up.

Their *faith* when *Jesus* dyed, was at a loss:

Yet they found death by flying of the *Cross*.

He staid and gave to death a foyle  
By taking shelter, where  
The Devils arrows did recoil  
And could not wound him there;  
Thus he outlives them all; nor could he die  
That did partake so much Divinity.  
Patmos can't starve his soul: He feeds upon  
High revelation.  
Nor can he in a tub of oyl expire,  
Oyl will not quench but feed his fire.  
Yet having long maintain'd the Churches cause  
He yields at last to Natures laws,  
Coll.

Blest Saviour! inflame our souls with love  
To thee above:

So shall we in thy bosome rest  
At thy eternal feast.

Innocents day. Mat. 2.

**H**Ark! what a groan  
Ecchoes from Ramah town?  
Babes and Mothers shriek together,  
Cries confounding one another;  
Peace Rachel, peace; thy childe will sleep anon;  
Sing Lullaby! Alas all comfort's gone!  
He soon will sleep eternally, I fear:

The Spear-men have advanc'd him  
And on their pikes have danc'd him  
Poor infant! how he springs

And flings  
And clings  
About the spear.

Brave

Brave *Herod*! nobly done!

Thy valiant *men of war* are gone,  
To bring home gallant *spoils*.

A troop of *horse* will try,  
One charge against this *infantry*,  
And their weak *mothers wiles*.

He will spare none,

Who will not spare his own

'Tis better being *Herods* swine than son.

Sure he's about

To offer some *infernal* sacrifice:

Where nothing will suffice,

But *blood* and *milk* pour'd out.

Go pretty *babes*! go take your flight

Th' *milky* way, that's like you, white;

And to the *Angels* list this story,

*Herod* mistook you for the *King* of *Glory*:

Nor was he much mistaken since

He dwells in pretty *innocence*.

Your fellow-*babe* now into *Egypt* flies

You've found a nearer passage to the *skies*.

*Coll.*

These *babes* and *sucklings* Lord, declare thy praise.

Their *wounds* are *months* to celebrate thy name.

Make their *blood milk* to us, to feed and raise

Our faith, and strengthen us to do the same.

I Sunday after *Christmas*'s day. *Matth.* 1.

**W**hat! grown suspicious, *Joseph*, & afraid  
Of false play in the *holy Maid*!

She is all *ice*, of such a *frozen* carriage (riage.

'Tis wonder'd she could *thaw* to thoughts of mar-

Mark



Mark her retirements, view her company :

'Tis onely *God* and *She*  
*God* in her womb, *God* in her heart,  
*God* overshadowing every part.  
*Angels*, 'tis true, have been her *guests*  
 But knows no other *Gossips* feasts.

*She* and *Elizabeth* the *Baptist's* mother,

Met to congratulate each other,

And by the way

Stept in to pray

And pay

Religious duties which she ow'd

To th' *temple*, when her childhood was bestow'd,

Oh fully not *her* innocence

With giving scope to jealous *sense* :

Where *clouds* ingender 'tis the impure *air* ;

But *heav'n* is clear.

Think not of putting her to *death*

From whom the *Lord of Life* takes breath.

Make haste to *Bethlehem* ; 'tis the year,

*Augustus* tax

Commands each sex

In their own *city* to appear

There shalt thou finde a *Saviour*, that comes

To discharge all sums.

Call his name *Jesús*, it is he

Will pay the price for lost humanity.

*Coll.*

Sweet *Jesú*, name of *Goodness*, name of *Power* !

A name to which *Angels* and *Men* shall bow !

Make

Make good thy *Name*, and be our *Saviour* :  
 Sweet *Jesu*, Holy *Jesu*, Blessed *Jesu*, save us now,  
 And evermore.

*Circumcision.* Luke 2.

Open the *Temple* door :  
 The *King* of *glory* eight days old  
 Shall enter in ;  
 And cast his *shine*  
 More rich then *Oriental* gold  
 Upon the sacred floor.  
 The holy pavement turns all *ruby*, where  
 The precious drops of his rich *blood* appear :

Go call the *Priest*,  
 And him that doth assist  
 Bid them be cloath'd in all their richest *vests*  
 To entertain unusual *guests*.  
 Sharpen their knives ; for what they do  
 To th' *foreskin*, shall cut off their *office* too :  
 Let them set up, the *Circumcising* stone,  
 A bound to *Legal* rites, which now are done :  
 The holy *infant* bleeds : This blood, of *Christ* !  
 Drowns *Levi*, but anointeth thee a *Priest*  
 Henceforth thy *Name* is *Jesus* ; 'tis decreed  
 Thou art no *Saviour* untill thou bleed.

*Coll.*

Lord, be thou still a *Priest* and *circumcise*  
 The *foreskin* of our hearts, mouths, ears, and eyes.  
 Cut off our base affections, carnal sin :  
 And let *new* lives with the *new* year begin.

*Epiphany.*

*Epiphany, Mat. 2.*

**A** *Star* points out the *Sun*, and does display  
 A much more glorious day,  
 Then ever yet did rise ith' East:  
 So bright a day that wise *Astrologers*

Which gaze at other stars,  
 Fall down and worship at this feast.  
 Kings of *Arabia* and *Saba* bring

*Gold*, *frankincense*, and *myrrhe*, to a greater King:

And *Persia* as it did before,

The rising sun does still adore.

Great *Babe* what need hast thou of *Gold*?

Thy sacred bosome doth infold

Rich *Mines* of *Treasure*: From thy garments comes  
 The smell of *Aloes*, *Cassia*, *Eastern gums* (take

Yet though thou needest none, thou'rt pleas'd to

Those poor oblations which our duties make:

The *Sea* doth want no water, yet receives

That tribute which the little *River* gives.

These are the *Gentiles* first fruits, who

Were ne're so much *Wise-men* as now.

This *light* enlightens them, who could divine

That *God* took up that *Inn* where a *Star's* the *Sign*.

*Coll.*

Lord! let thy *beams* attract and guide our minde;

Then soul and body shall be offer'd thine;

And we vile clay which can no value hold,

Stamp'd with thy *Image* shall be currant *Gold*.

*Sunday after Epiphany.*

**H**aste, *Joseph*, to the solemn feast  
*Hierusalem* wants such a guest:

Take

Take *Mary* and the *Holy Boy*;  
 Teach him betimes to know the way  
 To th' *Temple* where hereafter he  
 Both *Priest* and *Sacrifice* must be.  
 As ye return tell him that he  
 The *shadows* of himself did see.

But stay: where is he? 'tis a day  
 Since first we mist him on the way.  
 We have search'd all the *Caravan*,  
 Amongst his kinsfolks man by man.  
 Is he fall'n weary, faint, or lame?  
 Has *Herods* cap devour'd the *Lamb*?  
 Back to the *Temple*, walk the round;  
 There *Christ* most likely will be found,  
 Among the *Doctors* him behold,  
 Advanc'd to th' *chair* at twelve years old.  
 The *Temple-porch* where's wit doth flow  
 Was never *Beautifull* till now.  
 This little *Disputant* confounds  
 The *Scribes* with all their learned grounds,  
 Their *scarlet robes* begin to blush  
 To see the *Doctors* non-plust thus.  
 So little *David* hath orethrown  
 The great *Goliath* with a stone  
*Doctors* to *School* again are brought  
 Where by a *childe* they must be taught.  
 The gaping multitudes amaz'd  
 To hear his wisdom flow so fast:  
 Nay his own *Parents* could not gather  
 His meaning of another *Father*.

Coll.

Lord thou the *weakest* things hast crown'd,  
 That they the *mighty* should confound:  
 Make bare thy arm, and shew us how  
 To foil the *wise*, or make us so.

2 Sunday after Epiphany. John 2.

**H**Ang up your *rosie garlands* ore the doors,  
 Crown all the pots with *flowers*:  
 Let choicest *wines* invite  
 The duller appetite  
 Let the sweet *timbrels* sound,  
 And *dances* fill the round:  
 Soft *Airs* and choicest *measures* well become  
 This wedding *feast*  
 Where such a *guest*  
 Is come,  
*Iesus* and his *Disciples* with his *Mother*!  
 Sure *heav'n* and *earth* have married one another:  
 Welcome: *drink* freely: *drink* all up:  
 'Tis best behinde still: Fill the cup:  
 And fear no want: That *table* shall have more,  
 That entertains the *author* of our store.  
 He that at first made *water*, can as well  
 Change it to *wine* too, by a miracle.  
 This is the hour  
 To shew his power  
 The *Elements* obey,  
 When he a charge does lay.  
 He that once turn'd the Seas to *blood*  
 Can turn't to *wine*, if he see good.

Nay



Nay by a greater miracle he can  
Turn *wine* to his own *blood*, to nourish man.

*Coll.*

Lord ! thou'rt a *spring* of goodness, thou hast made  
Our *cups* to overflow, hearts to be glad :  
But whilst that others of *new wine* do boast,  
Let us be filled with the *Holy Ghost*

3 *Sunday after Epiphany.*

**T** His day strange *miracles* do crowd together  
*Leprous* and *palsick* juggle one another

*Diseases* try

Which first can *die*,

And strive to *bury* their own name

So to advance the *Doctors* fame.

The *Leper* first, who could not *stand*,

*Falls* down and *riseth* perfect man.

He whose infection once made others such

Is cur'd himself by the *Physitians* touch.

Thus he is cleans'd; and now

Our *Leper* is as *white as snow*.

What needs the *blood* of lambs to dip

The tip

Of's ear or thumb, or toe ?

Here is a *lamb* whose *blood*

Is good

To wash him clean all over too.

Yet though diseas'd, he could to th' *Doctor* come:

The *palsick* man was kept benum'd at home.

Onely he found a *spokesman* for his cure :

Although he *shook*, his Masters faith *stood* sure.

Happy *Centurion* who by a new-found Art

Denying

Denying God

To make abode

Under his roof, did lodge him in his heart.

Lord! all these maladies in us are summ'd

Our souls are leprous, and our hearts benum'd.

Stretch forth thy hand, thy touch will make us well

Or speak the word, and 'twill thy servants heal.

A Sunday after Epiphany. Matth. 8.

**S**leep in a storm! Sure 'tis a calm within:

Sleep will not fan that soul that's tost in sin.

Winds stole a play-day, and the revel's kept,

Whilst their Lord and Master slept:

The waves do daunce and skip upon the boat,

Which now without a Pilot could not float.

But he awake

And when he spoke

The waves attentive fate to hear

And the winds durst not breath for fear.

The glad Disciples now were past the shelves,

Whose faith had been nigh shipwrackt like them-

But being landed there they finde (selves.

A worse tempest was behinde.

As winds, imprisoned in the Earth, break out

With violence, and tear the rocks about.

The Prince of Air shut up among the tombs

With raging force and horror comes.

Yet seeing's Judge, he fears lest without bail

He be remanded to a worse goal:

Which to avoid, he chose to enter in

A herd of Swine.

No reason, why the superstitious Jews

The flesh of *swine* should now refuse.

For these were drown'd; But still he does as much

And entering in their hearts, he makes them such.

Lord! we are *swine*, which wallow in our sin,

And need a *sea* to wash and bath us in:

Yet 'tis no *sea* can cleanse us, 'tis no *flood*

Can wash us white, but thine own precious *blood*.

5. Sunday after Epiphany. Mat. 13. (hearts

**P**low up your *fallow* grounds; prepare your

And all your nobler parts.

This is the *season*, when the *husbandman*

Good *seed* will sow

To grow

And flourish spritely in the heart of man,

But sleep not: for the *enemy* prepares

To scatter *tares*

Which will choak up the *seed*.

Nothing grows sooner then an *evil weed*.

He knows *Gods field*,

If well *manur'd*, a fruitfull *crop* will yield:

Therefore some *envious* man he does suborn

To scatter *cockles*, and root up the *corn*.

Thus *Heresies* spring up,

And many times *pure doctrine* do ore-top.

*Adam* in *Paradise* could not be free,

But found a *serpent* lurking in the *Tree*.

Nay *heav'n* is not secure, ev'n there he try'd

With a successfull hand to scatter *pride*.

K

Thus

Thus wheresoever *God* a *Church* does plant  
The *Devil* there his *Chappel* will not want.

*Coll.*

Lord! whilst we sleep, *Satan* his *tares* doth sow  
Within our hearts, where better *corn* should grow.  
But do not weed us up: Oh spare the *field*,  
Which but a sprinkling of good *wheat* does yield.

*Septuagesima. Mat. 20.*

Away:

Why stand you idle, now 'tis day?  
The *morning* blushes to behold your stay.  
The *vines* want pruning, the young *shoots* are grown  
Luxuriant, and the *bedge* is broken down

The *day* grows hot, so don't the *work*:  
Some loyt'ners still ith' street do lurk,

'Tis *noon*

And all yet are not gone:

'Tis better doing little work then none

The *sun* declines

Yet still he findes

Some lazy in the market: *He* has done  
Most of his work, when they have not begun.

'Tis but an hour to *night*

You that come last, work hardest: is it right

Others should bear the *heat* oth' day

And you expect an equal *pay*:

'Tis so: the *morn*, *third*, *sixth*, *ninth* hours all one  
Gods *pay* is sure, when as his *work* is done.

The *Baptist* had an early call

In's mothers womb before 'twas *light*:

*Samuel* a *childe*, *Peter* a *man*;

*Gamaliel* when 'twas growing *night*:

Al.

All have their *wages*, no abatement made:  
The earnest *penny* till the whole be paid.

*Coll.*

Lord ! we have loy't red, the *eleventh* hour is run  
And many have not yet thy *work* begun.  
But when thou call'st us thou accept'st the worst,  
And pay'st alike the *last* as well as *first*.

*Sexagesima. Luke 8.* (set,

**VV** Hat price fond men on empty *Nothing*  
Whilst the true riches they forget!

The naked *Indian* following his rich mine,  
Digs down to *hell* his *heav'n* to finde.

The parched *Negro* dives ith' deep to own  
The *seeds* of *pearl* which there are sown.

Whilst we more *naked* and more *black* than they,  
More precious *seeds*, do cast away.

Some falls ith' *high-way*, which the *birds* do eat:  
The *Devil* steals this heavenly meat.

Some falls on *stones* w<sup>ch</sup> without moysture dies:  
Hard *hearts* have seldome bubbling *eyes*.

Some falls among the *thorns* which choak it up.  
*Cares* our religious duties stop.

Some falls on *lusty ground* which *laughs* and *sings*  
And *fruit* an hundred-fold it brings.

*Coll.*

Lord we have *high-way* hearts: chase thou away  
As *Abraham* did, the *birds* of prey:

We're *rocks*; like *Moses* broach us, we're all *thorn*  
*Stub* us and make us *lusty corn*.



*Quinquagesima. Luk. 18.*

**H** Ark! whata shrieking the blind begger keeps:  
The *high-ways* and the *streets* do ring,  
The walls of *Jericho* ecchoing  
With his shrill cries,  
As if his eyes

Which could not see, were onely made to weep.  
Take pity on me *David's son*!  
Oh *son of David* hear my moan:  
Open my eyes, 'tis thou art he  
That mad'st the eye canst make it see.  
*Blinde* though I am, my *faith* discovers clear  
The son of *Iesse* passeth here.

Oh! *Iesu* pity me, make it appear  
Although I want mine eyes, thou hast an ear.  
Have mercy on me *David's son*!  
Thou hast the *eye-salve*, or there's none.  
Such shrieks and cries  
Will pierce the skies,  
And where the eyes be out will stick a *star*.  
They are not *blind*, whose *faith* can see so far.  
*Coll.*

Blest *fountain* of all goodness! thou do'st see  
We are as *poor*, we are as *blinde* as he.  
Yet can we but cry after *Thee*, Oh then  
Our *faith* will help us to our eyes agen.

*St. Andrew. Mat. 4.*

**C**ord your *nets* faster, stronger *tackling* get,  
And bigger *meshes* set:  
The *draught* which next you'l make,  
Will be a better,  
And a greater,

Then

Then any which you formerly did take.

The *Sea* in which these nets are to be hurl'd,  
Must be the boystrous, foaming, raging world,

Where envious *billows* dance and skip

Sometimes o' reset the *fishers* ship,

Who is himself  
Lost on a shelf.

'Tis not the scaly legions of the Seas

That must be taken in such *nets* as these

'Tis *men* are they

Must be his prey :

Though all the *cords* were fetters, every *bait*

Were bitter pills, though every *hook* that's laid

Were two-fork'd crofles, yet at such a draught

The onely danger is not to be caught.

Thrice happy *fisher-man*

If, by fine art he can

*Fishing* for others this advantage get

To catch himself in his own net.

*Coll.*

Our cares are *nets*, O Lord, which daily rend

With *dragging* riches: These we daily mend

For second draughts. But could we follow thee

And leave our *nets*, though caught we should be free

*S<sup>t</sup>. Thomas. John 20.*

**C**An *sense* instruct our *faith*? shall purblind eys,

Or the dull *touch* reach heav'n's great myste-

Bold *fingers*! can you hope (ries:

To feel the way

Where *faith* doth stray

And in the dark doth grope?

Happy for man that *God* a body took  
 Had he all *spirit* been  
 Where nothing could be seen,  
 Where should poor *Thomas* for a Saviour look?  
 Creatures at first without an ear,  
 And yet unmade, his voycé did bear;  
 And at his call  
 Attended all  
 Both *touch*, and *taste*, and *nose*, and *ears*, and *eyes*  
 May all be *scoots* for faiths discoveries.  
 What mercy doth in *God* abound!  
 Whose blessed side pierc'd with a spear  
 Opens a *door* in every wound

For *faith* to enter there.  
 That *finger*, which hath *prob'd* thy Saviour may  
 Now spread it all abroad;  
 And with the *Baptist* point and say  
 Behold the *Lamb of God*.  
 Thus if quick *sense* improv'd aright had been,  
*Faith* might be of things *felt*, although *not seen*.  
*Coll.*

Our *sense* is dull, O Lord! else what the *touch*  
 Did unto him, our *taste* would do as much  
 Imprint thy *wounds* upon us; make thy *blood*  
 Rellish t'our souls and that will be as good.

*Conversion of S<sup>t</sup>. Paul. Acts 9.*

**R**iding o'th' *Devils* errand, in the road  
 To *Damasco* and to *Hell*.  
 Our new Convert meets with *God*.  
 Whilst his pockets stufft with *Letters*  
 Speak nothing else but bonds and fetters

To

To *profelytes*, which dare  
 Declare  
 The ways of *truth*, or like it well.

Glorious *rayes* about him dart,  
 Which the noon-day's *sun* out-vies;

*Rayes* more bright;

Then ten days *light* :

Yet these throw *night*

Upon his eyes.

Whilst a new *day-star's* risen in his heart.

Miraculous mercy ! such a clap is given

As strikes to *earth*, but makes rebound to *heav'n*.

'Tis heavenly lightning onely can

Destroy the *persecutour*, save the *man*.

Such beams above, point out that soul a place

That's *ravish'd* thus by th' *violence* of *Grace*.

Now may the pretty *lambs*

Frisk and play about their dams

The flocks may feed securely without fear,

When *Wolfs* turn *shepherds*, *dogs* can't worry there.

*Coll.*

*Shine* on us, Lord, with an enlightning *ray*,

Make *chosen vessels* of our lumps of clay.

We're riding post to *Hell*, use violence

Sweet *Jesu* to our souls, and drag us thence.

*Purification of Mary.* Luke 2.

Open the *Temple* gates

The *King of glory* shall come in:

Whose *Virgin-mother* dedicates

Her *first-born* spotless without sin.

*Holy*

*Holy to God* he's offer'd up, who is  
*God* too himself, *Temple* and *Sacrifice*.  
 For till his sacred person did appear  
 The *Holiest of Holies* was not there.

He's the *first-born* of every creature,  
 Of's *Fathers* brightness an eternal ray  
 Drest up at length in humane feature,  
 That what *man* forfeited, a *Man* might pay.

The *holy Virgin* little thought  
 She brought  
 A *God* to *God*, a *Temple* to the same.

Her *turtle-doves* she might have spar'd  
 Who had  
 Richer oblations, an unblemisht *lamb*.

This *Agnus Dei* is in old *Simeons* arms  
 An *Amulet* against the worst of harms.

Good *man* ! his course was well nigh run  
 By the first-rising of the *Sun*.

He wipes his eyes, which ne'er saw *light* before,  
 Wishing to see it still, or ne'er see more.

Coll.

Thou wast presented *pure*, O *Lord* ! whilst we  
*Impure* and *stain'd* present our selves to Thee.  
 Oh hear our hearts, our *turtles* groan ; or please  
 To take a *lamb* thy self in stead of these.

UNIV.  
 LIB.  
 CAMP.

F I N I S.



